PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M.				
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
6th June,	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6010		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

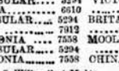
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing as Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

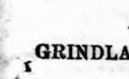
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail or,
LEVANZO	6,000	Beloito	15th May 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available one year	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
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BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000		17th May 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Polcue	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000		17th July 1908.

Unsurpassed first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 165, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 27th Apr.	9 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,205	Tanr. 30th Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 1st May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomere, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4893	M. Dabovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5993	B. Belmarz	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5885	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. 1st.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	528	320	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	936	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	429	979
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leaves Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow	"	"	Apr. 28	"	May 19
City of Benares	"	Apr. 18	"	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	"	May 22	"	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	"	June 4	"	June 23	July 15
Trafford Hall	"	June 23	"	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	"	July 13	"	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	"	July 30	"	Aug 3	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	"	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	"	Sept. 18
City of Calcutta	"	Aug. 22	"	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	"	Sept. 8	"	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	"	Oct. 12	"	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	"	Oct. 18	"	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	"	Nov. 7	"	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	"	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	"	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	"	Nov. 26	"	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	"	Dec. 15 1909	"	Dec. 31	Jan. 23
Trafford Hall	"	Jan. 10	"	Jan. 26	Feb. 20

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Beaniels Hose, Socks, Sarseers (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

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HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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BOMBAY, *Manager*.

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ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
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Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

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Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Lower than those of other Companies.

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Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARCADIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "ORSAGOLO" of the Venetian S. N. Co. are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT ENGINEER, now vacant, Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, rising by Annual increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 450 with Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Applicants must have had at least five years' Indian experience in charge of works. Testimonials in original should accompany applications.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Engineer to the Board.

THE TRUST ENGINEER,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dr. ERACHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, of Bombay, Parsi, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages, shops or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Dhobi Talao First Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, and formerly Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old Nos. 215 and 571, New Nos. 1664 and B/2868, Old Survey Nos. 7 and 7, and New Survey Nos. 2A/5283 and 4/5283, and since redeemed from payment of pension and tax, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Merwanji Jijibhoy, but now of the Vendor; on the West by the property of Bejanji Palkhiwalla; on the North by the Dhobi Talao Second Lane, and on the South by the Dhobi Talao First Lane aforesaid, which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2441 and 2449, and Street Nos. 15 and 17, First Dhobi Talao Lane, and Street Nos. 14 and 18, Second Dhobi Talao Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 24th day of April, 1908.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOOSUB JOOMA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest, in the said property, by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Freehold Land tenure according to Collector's bills, situate at Mingootmandli, Parel, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4518 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 334 and 334, New Nos. 12372 and 12374, New Survey No. 1-2010, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 1801, Street No. 802, De Lisle Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the property of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the West by the property of land purchased by the Municipality for public passage, and on or towards the East by the property of M. F. Quiny and C. F. Quiny and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All those three pieces or parcels of land or ground of Foras Freehold land tenure according to Collecter's bills, situate at Mingootmandli, Parel, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 474 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Luxman Cowly, on or towards the South by the ground hereinafter thirdly described, on or towards the East by the property of Domieg Francis Quiny and Francis Jao Quiny, and on or towards the West by the property of Pascoal Bantist Quiny and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Freehold Land tenure according to Collector's bills, situate at Mingootmandli, Parel, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 878 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by the ground hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of Domieg Francis Quiny and Francis Quiny and Francis Jao Quiny and Dacga Domieg Quiny, on or towards the South partly by the ground hereinafter fourthly described, and partly by the ground of Harichand Muccoond Dhuru and others, on or towards the West by the property of The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the East by the property of Dooga Domieg Quiny and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Freehold land tenure according to Collector's bills, situate at Mingootmandli, Parel, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 850 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the ground hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the South by a Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the East by the property of Harichand Mucoond Dhuru and others, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

All which said three pieces secondly, thirdly and fourthly hereinbefore described are together registered by the Collector of land Revenue, under Old Nos. 415, 409, 181, 332, New Nos. A 12450 and B/A 12023, and New Survey Nos. 1-2 3009 and 4/3009, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, G Ward Nos. 1808-1809, and portion of 1810 and Street Nos. 806 and 807, De Lisle Road,—Dated 25th April, 1908.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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AUCTION SALE OF 250 BALES YARN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th Inst., at 3 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Currimbhoy Mills, at DeLisls Road, Parel, by order of the Agents of the said Mile and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pranjiwanda. Girdharlal:—

250 bales, each 400 lbs., No. 10s, ring yarn. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Salvage of Machinery of John Petrino & Co., Cigarette Factory, Hill Road, Bandora.

Messrs. Menesse & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Hill Road, Bandora, in the Cigarette Factory, of Messrs. John Petrino & Co. on account of the underwriters the following machinery salved from the fire that lately occurred there.

2 Tobacco cutting machines, 1 Horizontal Oil Engine, 7½ H. P., by Hornsby Akroyd, with tank.

1 Baron Cigarette making machine, shaftings, pulleys, spare wheels, accessories, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

ACTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS, &c., AT G. I. P. RY., VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1908, at 2-30 p.m., at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

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BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL, 1908.

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Schedule of work and plan of building shall be open for inspection of the tenderers at any time during office hours on any working day.

Forms of Tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only) in cash will be received with each Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tenders.

For the United Sindh Spg. & Wg. Mills, Ltd.,
PATHARE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

No. 4, Apollo Street, Rogay Building,
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EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

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LIFE INSURANCE.—CANVASSERS WANTED by the NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY. Liberal terms to Active Agents. Apply W. B. MAUNDER, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OUR QUOTATIONS for MODERN MOTOR CARS with Equipment of Accessories defy all competition. Catalogues, literature, etc., sent free on application Trial runs by appointment.—HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office at Wai.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET AT ONCE.—The TOP FLOOR of Whiteaway's Building, in portions, also a very desirable OFFICE on first floor.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 months, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A competent CLERK, for minor Shipping work. Must have good experience. Apply WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
49, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchiang	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penguien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Sacawki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	Yokohama.
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT MAHIM.

Suit No. 158 of 1907.

Besonjee Edaljee Soonawalla and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Jehanghir Eduljee Soonawalla and another.....Defts.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Bomanjee Eduljee Soonawalla, Pestonjee Framjee Soonawalla and Peerozshaw Bomanjee Soonawalla, the Trustees appointed by the Decree in the above suit and originating summons, dated the 11th day of March, 1907, and the Judge's Order, dated the 24th January, 1907, the following vacant pieces of land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Edaljee Rustomji Soonawalla.

Firstly, Plot A. All that piece or parcel of land, ground of the nature of Pension and Tax or Oart of cocoanut barb and date trees situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Pension and Tax ground, under Collector's Old Nos. 208, 208, Collector's New No. 3860, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 1526, containing by admeasurement about 2107 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded on or towards the north by Plot B next hereinafter described, on or towards the south by Bhandara Lane, on or towards the east by Lady Jamsedji Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Curseti Sorabji Sethna.

Secondly, Plot B. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the nature of Pension and Tax or Oart of cocoanut barb and date trees situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Pension and Tax ground under Collector's Old No. 208, Collector's New No. 3860, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 1526, containing by admeasurement about 2226 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded on or towards the north by the proposed passage, delineated in colour yellow in the plan prepared by the vendors (trustees), surveyors, referred to in the conditions of sale hereinafter mentioned and after that by the Plots C and D next hereinafter described, on or towards the south by Plot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Curseti Sorabji Sethna.

Fourthly, Plot D. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the nature of Pension and Tax or oart of cocoanut barb and date trees situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Mahim, in the sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Pension and tax ground under Collector's Old No. 208, New No. 3860, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 1526, containing by admeasurement about 1163 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Balkrishna Bapuji Sav, on or towards the south by the said proposed passage and Plot B hereinbefore described, on or towards the east by Plot C hereinbefore described, and on or towards the west by Plot E next hereinafter described.

Fifthly, Plot E. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the nature of Pension and Tax or Oart of cocoanut barb and the date trees situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Mahim, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Pension and tax ground, under Collector's Old No. 203, Collector's New No. 3860, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 1526, containing by admeasurement about 2530 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Bai Soondrabai and Bai Mankubai, on or towards the South by the said proposed passage, on or towards the east by the Plot D hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Balkrishna Bapoji Sav, on or towards the West by the Plot E. next hereinafter described.

Sixthly Plot F, All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the nature of Pension and Tax or Oart of cocoanut barb and date trees situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Mahim, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Pension and Tax or Oart of cocoanut barb and date trees situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Pension and Tax ground under Collector's Old No. 208, New No. 3860, Old Survey No. 118, New Survey No. 1526, containing by admeasurement about 2593 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Bai Soondrabai and Bai Mankubai, on or towards the South by the said proposed passage and on or towards the East by the plot E hereinbefore described, and on or towards the West by the plot G next hereinafter mentioned.

Seventhly Plot G. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the nature of Pension and Tax or Oart of cocoanut barb and date trees situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, near Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Government Pension and Tax ground under Collector's Old No. 208, New No. 3860, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 1526 containing by admeasurement about 2625 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded on or towards the North by the joint property of Bai Soondrabai and Bai Mankubai, on or towards the South by the said proposed passage, on or towards the east by the Plot F hereinbefore described, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Dhondoba Khatri and partly by the property of Shrikrishna Moroba Vaknis.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the plaintiffs, at their Office, at No. 29, Esplande Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of very white, round and bright pearls.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. D. P. Batha & Co. and on account and risk of the concerned.

Parcel No. 929 returned from Paris.

1	Bunch	7	strings	412	Pearls about	105 chows.
1	"	8	"	497	" "	97 "
1	"	9	"	585	" "	77 "
1	"	11	"	764	" "	80 "

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

1	Bunch	5	strings	143	pearls about	130 chows.
1*	"	5	"	155	" "	82 "

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Nooradin & Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY the 29th, and THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 2 p. m.(S. T.), each day, very valuable jewellery consisting of necklaces, bangles, rings, &c., &c., set with diamond, pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c. The jewellery is of very large value and some of the stones and pearls are of extremely good quality.

The above is now on view.

Under instruction from the widow of the late Mr. A. Fracchaic, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Military Square Lane, Fort, above Elysian Hall, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suites, drawingroom cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich picture and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Dilmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. A. Fracchaic and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 3rd Prox., at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the late Mr. Nusurvanji Manecji Petit's Bunglow, Grant Road, teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of large sofas, bedsteads, one full size billiard table by Thurston & Co., with ball, cues, and, lamp, etc., complete, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 12 lights argand lamps, large pier glasses in gilt frame, a large hand organ, reading lamps, table lamps, dining table and chairs, chiffoniers, cupboards, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THANA.

Suit No. 348 of 1899.

Kashinath Gopinath and another.
vs.
Dhoonath Sitanath and others.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khanderao Malojee, and Dattatrya L. Vaidya, the Special Commissioners, appointed in this Suit by the Consent Order, made therein, on the 23rd July, 1900, and by virtue of the consent decree passed in this Suit on the 22nd November, 1907, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 16th May next, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following immoveable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thana, containing by a measurement 96 ft. in length and 41 ft. in breadth on the front side and 44 ft. in breath on the rear side, Assessed by the Municipality of Thana, under No. 36, and bounded on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that by a house of Chimaji Hari, on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that by the house of Bhasker Ramkrishna, on or towards the East by the public road, and on or towards the West by a well and a general gully.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.

By order of Messrs. R. F. Mulla and Hiralal Dayabhai, Special Commissioners and Receivers appointed by the Bombay High Court in Appeal No. 1463, Suit No. 206, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the 27th day of April, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned immoveable property:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Khoja Street, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting the Khoja Street on the west side thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 1-9 Square yards or thereabouts, be the same, more or less, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 1622 8-48, 8-924, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under Ward No. 7218, and Street No. 144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Khoja Jan Mahomed Habib, on or towards the south by a public urinal, on or towards the east by the Chimna Butcher Street, and on or towards the west by the Khoja Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys at Law, at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURTURE at 14, Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Electric Company.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, will, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1908, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, as above, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the household furniture of a European gentleman consisting of cane sofas and chairs, teapoys, side tables, cupboards, tables, chairs, bedsteads, crockery, Glassgow platedware, carpets, table, wall ornaments and similar other household articles.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

On account of the concerned—
2 cases, each 9 dozen accordeons.
1 case electro-plated trays, square, oval, and octagonal: sizes 20" by 26."

On account of the concerned:—
5 sets rich table glassware.

A consignment of English Motor oils and Vulcanisers, Rexin Poster inks, bright and peacock blue, orange, brown, chrome, yellow, bronze, blue colours, carriage varnishes, fire extinguishers, rolls of leather, motor speed, and revolution indicators, cylinders, contract markers and accumulators, Carlisque soap, carriage varnish, etc.

Balance of the consignment of Japanese goods, consisting of tea sets, tea pots, cups and saucers, porcelain tea sets, screens, reed curtains, flower pots on stands, vases, etc.—4 cases, each 20 doz. Japanese tea cups and saucers, 4 strong iron cash boxes, 12 in. by 14 in. by 16 in., 2 strong iron deed and document boxes, 18 and 20 in., 1 extra fire-proof cash and deed box, 20 in.

On account of the concerned—
7 bales white tissue papers,
2 bales pink paper,

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., by order of Mr. A. Meyer, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser. Gopaldas Thackersey, and by order of Gopaldas Thackesy and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers the Rehmani Mills, Ltd., who have purchased the Goods from Gopaldas Thackersey, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of April, 1908, in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, near Kalachowki, Chinchpoogli, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following second-hand mill machinery:—

1 mule 856 spindles by Asa Lees.
1 mule 98 spindles by Platt Bros,
7 roller cards by Platt Bros,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and cleared away at the expense of the purchasers within three days from the day of sale.

The machinery is lying in the compound of the said mills and can be inspected on or before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL, 1908.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as cupboards, almyrahs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, sofas, chairs, Jones' foot sewing machine.

1 large size English double door safe by John Lord
51 by 51 and 37 inches, suitable for Bank or office.
1 Quarter plate "Ideal" hand camera with kit and chemicals.
6 Typewriters by Rem-Sho, Hammond, Remington, Remington No. 2, Jost No. 2.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting Indentor, Essoofbhoy Moola Kaderbhoy, 96, Bhosari Mola, Market:—

Ex. s.s. "Wartenfels."
E. M. H. F. 175,—1 case 200 dozen pocket knives.

By order of the Postmaster General of Bombay—Unclesred articles from the Bombay Dead Letter Office consisting of watches, coins, stamps, binocular, books, silk sarees with gold border, shawls, wearing apparel, medicine, sample cuttlog, pictures, etc.

at 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred office victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office vis-a-vis.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Northcote House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood house-hold furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, corner whatnots, bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and washand tables, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano by Rose & Co., windproof table and hanging lamps, glassware, crockeryware, plated ware, fancy table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of B. W. Thompson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at the Corner of Apollo and Forbes Street, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdass, Kt., and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1908, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties one after the other in separate lots.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo and Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 940 square yards or thereabouts, and registered together with the land secondly hereinafter described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Hassum, on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the south by the said Forbes Street and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1026 and 1027, and Street Nos. 32, 34, 1 and 2, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. and others, as tenants of the said Trustees.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards or thereabouts, and registered together with the land first hereinbefore described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Hassum, on or towards the north by the said British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore first described which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028, and Street Nos. 42,44,46 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola & Co., Solicitors, for the Trustees, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Mount Ida," Anstey Road, Altamont, Cumballa Hill, the property of George McKenzie, Esqr:—

Handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, very handsome extra large carved and polished teak sideboard with special trays for table linen, drawer lined green baize for table, silver and fitted drawer to receive full service for 24 persons, carved side table to match, telescope dining table and 12 carved armchairs to match.

Very handsome selected figured teak polished bedroom suite, consisting of large wardrobe with mirror-hanging press, drawers and cupboard with jewel tray, dressing table with drawers and cupboard to match, large hanging cupboard with deep drawers below to match, and small corner cupboard to match.

Lady's writing table with folding writing slope cupboards for stationery and shelf for books.

Handsome and useful drawing-room cosy corner in polished blackwood with spring seats, stuffed hair and corner cupboards, with glass doors and glass shelves, lined plush.

Boudoir Grand Piano by Bluthner, table ornaments, engraving carpets, windproof lamps, Columbian No. 10 stove by Smith and Wellstord, garden plants in pots, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., ar instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor, Old Police Court Building, Hornby Road, Int. Nest, to Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhai Bart's Mansion, the valuable polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Breslaur and Bernard, etc. pieces of tapestries, carpets, plated-ware, rich table ornaments, single iron bedstead, etc.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of METALS such as Cupro Nickel old Envelopes, Cupro Nickel old pig, Gunmetal old scrap and a quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th May, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as Cupro Nickel old envelopes Cupro Nickel old envelopes, Cupro Nickel pig, Gunmetal old Pig, Gunmetal old scrap, metal bell, and Phospher Bronze scrap, gunmetal also a quantity of old leather canvas rope, oil drums, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL, 1908.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, or Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single ... at Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Wodeyar Street.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Norfolk 2,506 tons Captain J Bovey sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Helios 860 tons, Captain A Brimsguard cleared outward on Saturday for Tutiocrin in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajput 3,614 tons Captain G. Craig sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and salt.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla 3,435 tons, Captain C. Lane sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and salt.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sofala 3,436 tons, Captain E. H. Garland, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Italian S N Co's steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons Captain S Zennaro, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt and general.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,930 tons, Captain G Potthast arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's stemer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain T Kerr, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Sydney with a cargo of timber and horses and 20 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ptatt, Lieuts Dalyel Maclean, Briton, Chadwick Western, and Ncigo, Lieut and Mrs Temple, Mrs Thorpe, Mrs Nugent Lieut Barnay, Capt Kelly, Maj and Mrs Barker, Mr Musto, Mr Jenkins, Mr Fox, 6 Native officers, Color Sergt, Allen, Mr Blakeman, and Brother, Mr. Crump, Condr Baker, and wife and 139 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy

FOREIGN NAVY.

Surprise.....Lt-Comdr Banal .....French Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 25.

Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	B & P S Co
Ardamount	2248	McDowall	R A Willis
Abbotsford	2852	Scroggie	The Bombay Co
Alavi	2324	Friam-Hill	B & P S N Co
Berne	1899	Taylor	Shaw Wallace & Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bulimba	1607	Sewell	M M & Co
Ben Vrachie	2534	Findlay	The Captain
Clan Forbes	2589	Becket	F M & Co
Caithness	2222	Taylor	W & A G & Co
Franedale	3100	Kiddi	T M & Co
Fairport	2433	Greig	F M & Co
Frankly	3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Hartport	2503	Holman	M M & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Neidenfels	3417	Rode	Glade & Co
Nownel Bahr	178	Macoda	Sultan of Musat
Orscolo	2784	Zennaro..Calcutta	27-4 S C Italiana
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbetter	A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar	2730	Knaggs	K Nixon & Co
Umblali	2143	Richards	R A Willis
Warora	2553	Shephard	N F M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cap.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	3-5	F M & Co
C & R Chupra	...3954	England..Antwerp		28-4	M M & Co
G Haidari	1563	DeLorne, Mauritius		25-4	B&P S N Co
H Gouvernour	2120	Burmeister.. Z'bar		...27-4	A Strandes
M Fultala	2701	Allen	Repairing		M M & Co
N Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	28-4	P & O Co

H W P D

Satrunji	.....	547	Hoosein	.....	N F Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Cy of Benares	4200	Morrison, K'obi	29-4	K N & Co
3	Senator	3048	Atkinson	...Havre	5-5 K Nixon & Co
4	Reichenfels	2834	Poffhart	...Hamburg	3-5 Glde & Co
7	Vorwaerts	3727	Pednarz.	Trieste	...27-4 A L S N Co
8	Koerber	4164	... Foresti	...Trieste	...1-5 A L S N Co
9	Gutenfels	...3551	Diedrichsen	K'obi	2-5 Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3534	Valentine.	Shanghai	12-5 P & O Co
12	City of Glasgow	4412	Greenborn	L'pol	28-4 K N& Co
15	Gorjistan	2900	Scott	Genoa	...3-5 M M & Co
16	Kaiser	1718	Hoidt	...Z'bar	...8-5 A Strandeo

Dock Gate.

Oriental	3085	Palmer	Aden	1-5	P & O S N Co

M W D D

Helios. 860 Knudsen Singapore 29-4 F F Campbell & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Reichenfel ss	Potthast	Karachi, Apr 22
25	Lhasa s	Williams	Karachi, Apr 23
25	Canara s	Kerr	Sydney, Mar. 28

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Macedonia s.....	Bennett	London
	Sofala s	Garland	Calcutta
26	Norfolk s	Bovey	Calcutta
	Okhla s	Lane.....	Calcutta, &c
	Rajput s	Craig	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Orseolo, Zennaro, for Calcutta.
" Helios, Brimsguard, for Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Umblali, for Liverpool, &c.
" Arcadia, for China, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Robilla, left Port Said on the evening of the 24th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara, arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—April 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Glasgow s—3,260 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—226 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—55 bales twist H Bhijnath and Co; 12 bales twist S Smidt and Co; 29 cases rough stones J M Sulley Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gorjistan s—3 pots rosa oil N Futchally and Co; 204 cwtsgum, 1,000 cwts myrabollams.P Jethabhoy.

Reichenfels s—330 bales cotton Votchaghandi and Sons, 220 bales cottonfly O Heerji and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros, 100 bales hemp, 7,502 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 15,434 cwts myrabollams W Bechar, 5,001 cwts poppysed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—990 cwts poppyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Gorjistan s—1,000 cwts castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Reichenfels s—155 cwts gum S Damjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 50 cwts gum, D Canjee, 250 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koeber s—400 cwts gum, S Damjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—300 bales twist Greaves cotton and Co; 150 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 699 bales cotton The Japan cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—6 bales cotton The Japan cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th April.

161—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on 14th April.

Considered papers underlying Circular No. 106 of 1908 on the following memorandum by the Chairman, dated 7th April 1908, regarding the naming of the main road in Scheme IV:—

It is time, I think, that we decided on a name for the new 60-feet road leading from the end of Gibbs Road (Kemp's Shop) to Gamdevi and the approach to the new Chowpatty Overbridge. The work is making good progress and this road should be open to the public at all events by October next.

We have commemorated the initiator of the Trust, Lord Sandhurst, and I think this is a good opportunity to show that we do not forget him to whom the Trust Act is due, and who successfully won over the Government of India to the principles of the Bill and to the financial provisions which made the Trust a possibility, who moreover as the first Chairman had on his shoulders the labour and responsibility of organizing the staff, preparing the first schemes (of which this Scheme IV was one) issuing our first loan, and who bore the brunt of the fierce criticism and invective that was poured upon the Trust in its early days. I refer, of course to Sir Walter Hughes and I hope the Board will agree that no more suitable name could be given to this road which will undoubtedly be most useful and popular, besides being very picturesque, than "Hughes Road." I accordingly place this proposal before the Board for their acceptance.

Resolution—Approved.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "VORWAERTS."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloy d's s.s. "Vorwaerts," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 7, at 5-30 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4-30 p.m. sharp:—

Bennett, Mrs D
Boys, Miss
Defreece, Mrs
Davy, Palgrave Revd and Mrs and child and infant
Davy, 2 Misses
Dimmock, Col and Mrs HP
Humphrey, Mr and Mrs J
Harrison, Mr and Mrs A G
Harris, Mr and Mrs H
Justice Col and Mrs C
Kuhn, Mr J P
Rueden, Mr and Mrs A and infant
Sayboth, Mr L
Stokes, Miss
Schelling, Mrs A
Tilemann, Mrs R
Willkomm, Mr and Mrs and child

FROM KARACHI.

Anderson, Mr C S
Beaumont, Mr and Mrs
Craig, Miss and Maid
Grey, Mrs W G
Grey, Miss
Jenkyns, Mr A E
Murphy, Capt C W
Miller, Mr and Mrs E A and infant
Minck, Mr H
O'Gowan, Major L W
Stephen, Mrs
Thoele, Mr A

WHILE the Cunard liner "Lucitania" was being docked at Liverpool one of the starboard propellers was damaged, and it was decided to put the vessel into the graving dock, in order that a new propeller might be fixed. This operation was safely accomplished yesterday afternoon. Duplicate propellers are kept in stock at the Cunard engineering works, and it is expected that the Lucitania will be ready to sail as arranged for New York on Saturday. The liner "Caronia" which sailed in the afternoon, would have been detained to take her place had the completion of the repairs been doubtful.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

MARR

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE REVIVED CONGRESS.

As might have been anticipated the Bengali Extremists are not particularly pleased with the new Congress and its constitution. The "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," one of the organs of the party, expresses its disatisfaction thus :—

"We published the result of the deliberations of the Convention Committee which sat at Allahabad on the 18th and 19th instants. It will be seen that the dear old Congress,—for which so much sacrifice has been made by the country,—so much money spent —so much energy applied and which has not only become a household word in India, but acquired a world-wide celebrity as an organisation the Indian nation,—has at last been strangled to death by the Convention Committee. Should the nation mourn or rejoice ? Why there is no cause for despondency That a new spirit is permeating the country admits of no doubt. Even the Government has had to acknowledge it. It is, however, utterly impossible for this spirit to grow and flourish, so long it is weighted down with the whining policy of those who constitute the majority of the Conventionists. We are therefore glad they have separated themselves from the new party leaving the latter free to serve the country in a right national way. Indeed if you admit the nationalism is the soul and guiding spirit of the rising generation, you must rejoice at this split for there is no doubt that the Conventionists were sitting like a dreadful nightmare upon their breasts and retarding their progress in national work. The word "creed" has no doubt been dropped but it remains all the same. Indeed unless a delegate expresses in writing that he accepts the rules and constitutions of the new Congress prepared by the Convention he will not be allowed to join it. Thus the exclusive character of the organisation has been thoroughly maintained. It will also be observed that if the word 'creed and conditions' have been dropped the four resolutions of the last Calcutta Congress over which the whole of Bengal and the Nationalists all over India are so keen, have also been cast to the four winds. The Secretaries of the Convention do not tell us under what name will the Congress of the Convention be christinised ?"

MR. NEWLANDS.

The "Statesman" :—The telegraph strike is now happily at an end ; and, if the Department keep faith with the signallers, no further trouble need be anticipated. We desire however, to emphasise the importance of showing throughout the five weeks' trial, and, subsequently, the statesmanlike spirit in which it was decided that all the men should be allowed to return to their duties. Nothing could be better than the tone of the official "communique" issued from the Commerce and Industry Department. The Government expressely intimate that their wish is that the proceedings of the Watching Committee shall be of an "absolutely impartial character" and that all difficulties arising from the new system shall receive the "fullest consideration." It is essential that every responsible official of the department should be loyal to the principles thus laid down by its head. If they adopt this attitude, the signallers will respond in such a manner as to give the unquestionable merits of the new scheme a fair test. In doing so the men will, we hope, rely solely on their own experience of the new system and put out of their minds the sinister motives that have been attributed to Mr. Newlands and the Government. One of these allegations is definitely repudiated in the official Note. It has been asserted that the Government intended, on the strength of the improved results expected from the new working hours, to reduce the number of the permanent staff. The Government expressly assert that this has "never been their intention." Again, Mr. Newlands has been represented as a tyrant, animated by a passion for over-working and ill-treating his staff. We have been favoured with a copy of the "Telegraph Chronicle," organ of the rank and file of the English Postal Telegraph Service, which contains a venomous attack on the distinguished expert who is at present advising the Indian Telegraph Department. The special offence laid to his charge is that, having the faculty of making "the Secretariat defer to him in every way, he does the worst he can for the men and women unfortunately under his control.' We hold no brief for Mr. Newlands, but it is contrary to commonsense that an officer should rise from the ranks to the post of Deputy Controller if he has the misfortune to cause general discontent among his subordinates.

SIAM AND THE STRAITS.

The "Penang Gazette" :—The latest rumour concerning the negotiations between Great Britain and Siam and the reported intended cession of territory to Great Britain in what have hitherto been known as the Siamese Malay States, is to the effect that while Kelantan and Tringganu are to be added to the Federated Malay States, Kedah is to be incorporated in the Colony of the Straights Settlements. We may state at once that we regard any such arrangement with regard to Kedah as highly improbable, for it would be to the advantage of neither of the parties concerned, whereas if that State were added to the F.M.S. a bright and prosperous future for it would seem to be assured. The whole position of Kedah in this connection is highly anomalous. That it would willingly have come under British protection a few years ago is well known, but since then the situation has altered considerably and it is open to doubt whether the leading natives would welcome the change to-day although the "ryot" would probably do so. Again, whether the fact that Kedah accepted a Siamese loan and ackowledged Siamese suzerainty gives the Bangkok authorities the right and the power to hand the vassal State over to Great Britain in return for concessions elsewhere, is,to say the least, a debatable question. However, abstract principles cannot always govern such matters and if Kedah does come under British protection, we have no doubt that both the country and its innabitants will benefit in the long run.

TO STOP A TRAIN.

One feature of train robbery, of which we give elsewhere a full account from an eye-witness of the robber's capture, is the inability of the passengers to stop the train. This has frequently happened on other occasions, and indeed it seems to be the usual result of all efforts to stop trains when running on the part of passengers in urgent need. The North-Western Railway authorities ought to institute inquiries into the reason of these repeated failures and ascertain whether it is the faulty apparatus which fails to act or the driver who ignores signals for help. The Railway Board might well take the matter up and insist on the various railway systems providing efficient means of communication between passengers and guard and on their making stringent regulations regarding prompt attention to such signals on the part of the guards and drivers. It is impossible for the public to determine whether the railways are passing off useless and ineffective signalling apparatus as serviceable or are countenancing the train attendants' habitual disregard of the signals if these work properly. But the general and repeated complaints of the failure of an elementary means of protection for passengers, to whichever of the two alternative causes it may be assigned, is discreditable to the railways and ought not to be tolerated by the public.

AGHAS.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph":—It is quite time, we think, that Government should bestir itself to protect poorly circumstanced Indians from the wiles and oppression of the bands of rapacious Cabuli pedlars, who infest the towns and villages of these Provinces, selling cloth and other commodities and who have recourse to unlawful and violent measures in realising their money, if payment is not promptly forthcoming. The methods adopted are very simple : the first step being to ingratiate the victim ; things, sometimes attractive on the surface but always rubbishy, are literally forced on him on easy terms of payment, say six monthly instalments, and with bland assurances that there will be no trouble in event of delay in settlement. These Aghas generally come round in the first month of the cold weather, and look to gather in their dues by the end of it, Holi being frequently fixed as the extreme term for final settling up. They purchase their wares in the bazars in some convenient centre of their field of operations, and sell at a profit of from 50 to 150 per cent. His customer, as a rule, knows he could buy better and cheaper in the nearest bazar, but the offer of credit is invariably irresistible.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLE.

The "Statesman: "—Obviously what has happened is that Mr. Newlands, who is a disciplinarian and has a personal knowledge of every trick by which shirkers can evade their duties, has given umbrage in some quarters. We are satisfied, however, that he has a real interest in the welfare of the workers from whom he has sprung, and there is every reason to think that, if his suggestions regarding the reorganisation of the Indian service are carried out, prospects will be opened out to every good and capable worker which will remove much of the discontent that now exists and will tend to attract a better class of men into the Department. A little patience is needed to see the full scope of his reforms, and we may add that this virtue is required as much by the commercial classes as by the staff of the Department. The plain fact is that Mr. Newlands, when he came out to India, found the Telegraph service backward almost beyond belief. The very instruments were so antiquated that some of them were obsolete before he entered the Edinburgh office more than thirty years ago. We have frequently had occasion to complain that the Department ignored the fundamental idea of a telegram as a message to be rapidly despatched. The very name "Deffered Telegrams" connotes a leisurely procedure which ought not to be associated with telegraphic work. Mr. Newlands, arriving with a fresh and expert mind, at once perceived that the Department was working on wrong lines and with wrong ideals ; and his one aim since his landing in India has been to restore the notion of speed as the primary characteristic of the telegraph service. As Mr. Berrington has already explained, nine useless symbols have been abolished and clerical work has been greatly reduced. The new practice of stamping telegrams only with the date of delivery which has puzzled many commercial firms, is symbolical of the reformed regime, for it assumes that as a rule a telegram will be delivered on the day on which it was despatched and that one date will, therefore, suffice. It is possible that Mr. Newlands, through ignorance of the peculiarities of the Indian telegraph peon, has omitted certain necessary safeguards or that some of his reforms may cause inconvenience. But he is working on the right lines and reasonable criticisms are called for rather than opposition. On the other hand, we may suggest to Mr. Newlands and the officials of the Department that they should show all deference to the experience of those who have to use their truncated telegraph forms and other novelties. In fact the proper course would be to consult the chief customers of the Department before any innovation is finally decided upon.

SALT.

The "Pioneer :"—At a recent meeting in Calcutta of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education, a body which acts entirely on "swadeshi" lines, a resolution was passed regarding the manufacture of salt in India. The Council, it was said, was grieved that the Government are not prepared to help in the revival of that industry and considered that early steps should be taken by actually manufacturing salt to prove that the official position was untenable. The Association cannot have fully examined the question or it would not have committed itself to a pronouncement of this kind. Commercial experience has proved that on the Chilka Lake and along the Madras coast salt made by the boiling process or by evaporation cannot hold its own against better qualities of the article. When there were high and varying rates of duty, the case was somewhat different : now any attempt to revive the industry is foredoomed to failure. At the present time rock salt from the Khewra mines in the Punjab is actually placed in bags on the railway at a cost of one anna and three pies per maund, and yet it cannot compete with Liverpool and Hamburg salt delivered at Calcutta. The latter kinds command the inland market so far west as Behar. Salt can be carried so cheaply from Europe that even Spain has been lately sending shipments to Calcutta and these have been readily sold. If licenses are taken out for the manufacture of salt, the holders of them will soon realise that their venture is a losing one.

LATHIS.

The "Idian Daily Telegraph" :—For a month or two, little is said if the instalment be put off, but thereafter the sheep's clothing is cast aside and the ever-ready "lathi" brought into requisition, which serves the purpose of all tardy court procedure, and saves lawyers' fees. It is a common occurrence for one of these wide-trousered gentry to march a man away from his own house and tie him up in the Cabuli quarters, where the "mar peet" can be quietly administered without the risk of interruption or awkward witnesses. The unfortunate victim is released with a threat, generally faithfully carried out that if payment be not made, worse will befall. When these summary proceedings are in hand, the number of Cabulis who take part is governed by the exigencies of the circumstances, care being taken that the "force majeure" is sufficient to overcome any likely resistance. A word, too, about the "lathis" used ; these are frequently ironbound and as dangerous as dangerous as swords ; the carrying of such weapons, in towns, at least, should certainly be prohibited. Quite recently in Cawnpore a Cabuli it is reported, broke a man's arm with one of them in the course of a dispute. This state of things is becoming an intolerable nuisance to Europeans, whose servants allow themselves to be beguiled by the Agha. The latter haunts the compound and seldom stands in awe of the Sahib, on the contrary is insolent and even threatening, if interfered with in what he seems to consider his prefectly legitimate procedure, or prevented from walking off with whom he regards as his lawful prey. It is well known, too, that some of these ghas lend out money on usurious interest, and in this branch of business similar tactics are adopted ; "munshis" are even maintained to keep the accounts ; possibly in such cases license tax is being evaded. A thorough enquiry into the whole matter seems to be a duty which the Administration owes to the people.

AGRICULTURAL operations in connection with next season's jute crop are in progress in the following district of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the main work at present being the preparation of land for sowing :—Mymensingh Tippera, Noakhali, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Sylhet, Goalpara and the Garg Hills. In the last-named, sowings have begun in places.

THE INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

The following Memorandum has been issued by the Committee of the Fund in Calcutta :—

OBJECTS OF THE INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1908.

The objects for which contributions are sought are described below. The need is great and distress is increasing. Every subject of His Majesty in India is earnestly invited to contribute something, however small, towards the relief of the afflicted millions, and every rupee will be welcomed.

O. T. BARROW,
Honorary Secretary.

OBJECTS OF THE FUND.

Government fully accepts general responsibility for saving the lives of the people in tracts in which famine prevails; and it is essential that private charity, while working side by side with it, should not interfere with or overlap the operations which are organised for this purpose. There is, however, ample scope for its exercise in supplementing these operations, mitigating suffering, and in relieving distress which falls just short of absolute destitution. Especially, private contributions might usefully be expended on the following objects:—

Firstly : in supplementing the subsistence ration, which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for patients in hospitals, for children and the like.

As guardians of the public purse and in view of the magnitude of the calamity, Government is obliged to limit its assistance to what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life.

Secondly: in providing for the maintenance of orphans.

Every famine leaves behind it a number of waifs who have lost or become separated from those who should be responsible for them and for whose maintenance it is necessary to provide till they are of an age to support themselves.

Thirdly: in relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of, the destitution which is to be relieved.

The feeling of the sacredness of the 'purdah' or domestic privacy is intensely strong in India; and it is most difficult for any official organization to reach, or even to ascertain with certainty, the existence of distress of this nature.

Fourthly: in restoring to their original positon those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.

The peasant cultivator may often thus be saved from losing his holding through sheer inability to cultivate it, and from sinking to the position of a day-labourer.

The following Committee has recently been constituted in Bombay for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the Fund :—His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clark, President. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basil Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S. ; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S. ; Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O. ; the Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Sir Walter Hughes, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. D. J. Tata, Mr. Dharamsey M. Goculdas, Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, Rao Bahadur Mulji, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

The following are the office-bearers :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basil Scott, Chairman. Mr. A. K. Leslie Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. D. J. Tata, Secretaries. Mr. J. Begbie, Treasurer.

The Committee now appeals to the public of Western India for donations. There are special reasons why those who are able to do so should assist in this way in alleviating the distress of the Famine-stricken. Although the Famine is scarcely felt in the Bombay Presidency, it is causing great distress in the United Provinces and parts of the Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in the recent Famines in 1897 and 1900, the Bombay Presidency met with splendid generosity at the hands of the charitably disposed who were not within her borders. Thus, in the Famine of 1897, the amount raised locally by public subscription was Rs. 3 lakhs, while the amount received from outside sources was Rs.10½ lakhs. In the Famine of 1900, she was treated with even greater generosity—Rs. 3½ lakhs were raised locally, while Rs. 70 lakhs were received from outside sources.

The Committee, therefore, feels confident that its appeal will meet with universal sympathy.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Teasurer at the Bank of Bombay, or may be paid to any member of the Committee.

The following is a list of subscriptions already received and promised :—

	Rs.
His Excellency Sir George Clarke ...	500
Mr. D. J. Tata	2,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	2,000
Sir Sassoon David	1,000
Mr. Bomanji D. Petit	1,000
Messrs Killick Nixon & Co. ...	1,000
Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey	1,000
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	500
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basil Scott ...	400
Dr. H. P. Dimmock	250
Sir Walter Hughes	250
The Hon'ble G. O. W. Dunn	250
Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji	500
Messrs. Gordhandas and Muljraj Khatau	500
Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Co.	1,000
Mr. Manmohandas Ramji	500
Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha...	500
Anonymous	500
Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji	500
Mr. Devji Damodar, ...	250
Mr. H. G. Gell.	50
Mr. G. B. Lowndes	250
A Friend	150
Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S.	100
Mr. Chaturbhuj Jeswandas	200

THE Bishop of London, conducting a Lenten mission in St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Holborn, told how a young girl who lay on a bed of sickness confided to him her fear of death. He asked her if she would be afraid if he were to pick her up and carry her into the next room? Her answer was in the negative, or she said she knew him as trusted him. "Then I asked her," added Dr. Winnington Ingram, "why should she be afraid of Someone taking her up and carrying her away, who was ten thousand times more loving and gentle than I could be? She died with a happy smile on her face."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The trough of low pressure in Northern India is well marked to-day in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and along the West Himalayas ; strong southerly winds are blowing at the Head of the Bay with the result that rain has fallen locally in Deltaic Bengal ; skies are heavily overcast in North-East India, except in the Western Districts. In Burma and South India a few falls of rain have occurred. The disturbance in Upper India is moving into the Punjab hills and has given light rain in Peshawar and Dras and duststorms in the plains.

Burma—A few falls of rain have occurred, the largest amount being one inch in Mandalay ; clouds have, decreased ; skies are clear or lightly clouded ; air contains the usual amount of moisture ; temperature is in defect in Upper Burma, but normal in Lower Burma.

North-east India and Orissa—Rain has fallen locally in Deltaic Bengal ; Chittagong and Mymensing record one inch, and Burdwan half an inch ; skies are heavily clouded, except in the West and extreme North-east ; humidity is equal to or above the average ; temperature has fallen and at stations is considerably in defect.

United Provinces Central India, Central Provinces—No clouds are reported ; air is drier than usual; temperature has risen in the United Provinces considerably above normal, but in the rest of the division it is normal or only lightly in excess.

North-west India—Light rain has fallen in Dras and Peshawar; skies are almost free from cloud, except in the extreme North; humidity is generally, either equal to or below normal, average temperature fallen parts now normal except in the Upper India hills and the Submontane Districts.

Peninsula—Bangalore, Mysore and Ootacamund had light falls of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded ; air is drier than usual in Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad and the South-Eastern District, but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere ; the weather is warmer than usual in the Deccan, but in the rest of the Peninsula the temperature is normal.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in North-east India, excluding the Western districts, and a few falls in Burma and South India ; Dustorms and thunderstorms are likely in Upper India.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

The trough of low pressure is still favourably situated for strong Southerly winds at the Head of the Bay. Rain is nearly general in Eastern Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in other parts of North-East India. In the extreme South the rainfall has increased and has been local.

Depression in Upper India is slowly moving towards the Punjab hills, but has not appreciably affected the weather.

Burma—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

North-East India, including Orissa—Nearly general rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal and a few falls in other parts of the Division ; Chittagong reports 4 inches, Narayanganj one and half inch, Mymensingh and Dinajpur two inches, Jalpaiguri and Purnea, half an inch ; clouds have decreased, but skies are still moderately overcast, except in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—No clouds are reported..

North-West India—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme North, but clear elsewhere.

Peninsular—Rain has fallen locally in South India; Cochin records 4 inches, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal, half an inch ; skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in North-East India ; a few falls are likely in South India, duststorms may occur in Upper India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 25th April 1908 was 29·861 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are nearly overcast at Rawalpindi and clear elsewhere while the air is much drier than usual in several places. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Weather both during the day as well as night time has been 2° to 10° warmer than usual generally.

United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the humidity is considerably below the average Winds are south-westerly at Agra and westerly or north-westerly over the remaining portion of the district. Temperature both during day as well as night was 2° to 10° above the average generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared at Karachi while the air contains less quantity of moisture than the average. Winds are westerly over the greater part of Rajputana. The maximum has been 3° to 8° in excess of normal at Karachi and Kotah and the minimum 3° to 5° at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are only lightly clouded at Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para and Deesa and the air is slightly damper than usual at Ahmedabad and Deesa. Winds blow from the westerly direction at Dwarka, Rajkot and Neemuch, from the northerly or north-westerly direction at Veraval, Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Ahmedabad and from the southerly or south-westerly direction at Deesa and Neemuch. Weather during the day time was 8° to 12° hotter than usual at Veraval, Bhavnagar Para and Deesa while last night's minimum varied from the normal by small amounts.

Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur and the air is drier than usual generally. North-westerly or south-westerly winds blow almost everywhere. The day temperature has been 3° to 4° hotter than usual at most places while yesterday's minimum was 3° to 6° in excess of normal at Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Nagpur.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Ratnagiri and Karwar and the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere has increased all along the coast. The direction of air movement southerly at Bombay and Ratnagiri and westerly at Mormugao while calm is registered at Karwar. The maximum has been equal to the average at Karwar while temperatures varied but slightly from normal elsewhere.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear almost everywhere and humidity is below the average generally. Calms and variable breezes prevail at most places. Day temperature has been 4° to 8° in excess of normal throughout the district while yesterday's minimum was fairly normal at Bijapur and from 3° to 8° above it in the remaining places.

General Remarks.—Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy to the south of latitude 18°.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (24th)	80·1	65·6	...	6·03
Jask	87·3	69·3	...	0·29
Muskat (24th)	90·3	78·1	...	1·06
Multan	104·8	75·5	...	1·26
Lawalpindi	97·9	70·6	...	10·43
Lahore	107·4	77·2	...	2·58
Sirsa	106·8	76·1	...	0·75
Ambala	104·5	80·5	...	2·80
Delhi	107·7	83·2	...	2·24
Agra	107·0	83·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri	110·3	83·8	...	?
Jhansi	109·8	88·1	...	1·64
Cawnpore	110·4	85·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	111·1	81·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	103·6	72·3	...	1·27
Karachi	97·9	75·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	102·4	79·7	...	0·99
Jaipur	105·7	77·1	...	0·97
Kotah	107·0	82·1	...	0·47
Bhuj	101·6	75·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·8	78·7	...	0·11
Veraval	99·2	73·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	108·9	68·7	...	0·3
Bhavnagar Para	110·6	75·5	...	0·08
Surat	105·6	76·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	108·6	75·7	...	0·10
Deesa	106·3	69·9	...	0·31
Neemuch	102·0	76·7	...	0·34
Indore	104·6	80·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	103·5	72·8	...	1·96
Saugor	105·6	77·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	108·1	79·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	109·2	77·1	...	1·44
Akola	110·2	77·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	110·3	77·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	110·1	84·6	...	2·10
Chanda	114·5	80·0	...	1·65
Rajpur	110·2	78·9	...	2·83
Bombay	91·2	80·1	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	91·3	80·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	92·5	82·9	...	0·20
Karwar	90·3	79·5	...	3·08
Malegaon	107·9	79·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	107·4	79·0	...	0·28
Poona	105·5	74·3	...	0·90
Sholapur	108·3	83·4	...	0·20
Bijapur	107·2	75·7	...	0·90
Belgaum	99·6	69·1	...	0·76
Aurangabad	107·2	84·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	109·2	82·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	107·8	81·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	91·2	82·9	...	1·58
Calicut	91·4	82·1	...	13·12
Cochin	92·3	79·7	0·01	16·42
Colombo	91·0	83·0	...	38·84
Masulipatam	?	78·6	...	6·66
Bellary	106·0	80·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	109·2	86·6	...	5·69
Madras	95·5	81·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	95·3	69·8	0·27	6·09
Coimbatore	96·9	75·3	...	10·63
Trichinopoly	105·1	81·3	...	13·96
Negapatam	99·1	80·0	...	32·03

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Twenty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held at Telephone Buildings, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday Mr. H. S. Johnston presided.

THE REPORT.

The Directors' Report stated :—"The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907. The net result for the year shows a profit of Rs. 1,59,684-14-7 including Rs. 2,715-3-4 brought forward from last year. Out of this available balance your directors propose to pay a dividend of Re. 1-8 per share, equal to 6 per cent, which will absorb Rs. 50,362-8-0, to transfer Rs. 1,05,000 to depreciation account, and carry forward the balance of Rs. 4,322-6-7. Your directors have pleasure in calling attention to the satisfactory progress made by the Company during the year. There was a net gain of Rs. 23,100 from 140 new subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 3,892 from 22 new subscribers in Karachi and Rs. 1,975 from 13 new subscribers in Ahmedabad, making a total gain of 175 new subscribers during the year and yielding an increase in revenue amounting to Rs. 28,967. On the 31 December 1907 there were 1,911 Exchange and Private Lines at work in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad, with a total gross revenue of Rs. 3 18,938. A statement is appended giving an abstract of the yearly accounts and showing the progress made by the Company since the year 1898 During the year a large portion of the underground cables in the Native Town have been brought into use, and a considerable number of lines have been transferred from the Mandvi Exchange to the new Central Exchange. This part of the work has been seriously delayed, owing to the Company having had to make very extensive alterations to its overhead equipment in all thoroughfares where the Tramway Company's Electric trolley wires have been erected. The necessary alterations have now been completed. The Tramway Company's Electric trolley wires have caused considerable disturbance to the Telephone system and made the latter very noisy at times, but this will be entirely obviated when the existing single wire system has been changed to a metallic circuit system. The necessary work of converting to the metallic circuit system or return wire system is being rapidly done and the lines in the Colaba and Fort districts will be metallic circuited by the end of May, but the improvements will not be wholly apparent until the lines in the Mandvi and Byculla districts have been metallic circuited also, which will be about the end of the present year. By that time the Telephone service of the City of Bombay will be thoroughly up-to-date. The district served by the Cumballa Hill Exchange which, when these improvements have been made, will be practically unaffected by the Electric Tramway disturbances, will receive attention as soon as possible. A slight alteration has been made in the manner of tabulating the accounts, and the figures are now presented in a simplified from which, the Board hope, will be appreciated by the shareholders Mr. G. Miller resigned his seat on the Board and Mr. H. S. Johnston was appointed in his place.

Mr J. Black resigned his seat on the Board in February last, and Mr. Dorabjee J. Tata was appointed in his place. You are requested to confirm both these appointments by the Board. Mr. Gordhandas Khatau and Mr. H. S. Johnston retire by rotation under Clause 91 of the Articles of Association and offer themselves for re-election.

A dividend of Re. 1-8 per share, equal to 6 per cent., was declared.

The appointment of Messrs. H. S. Johnston and D. J. Tata as directors in place of Messrs. G. Miller and J. Black, resigned, was confirmed. Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and H. S. Johnston were re-elected directors.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE CHINS.

Among a literate people like the Burmese, writes H. T. Buxton in the April issue of the "Rangoon Diocesan Magazine", it is natural that the labours of the church should be largely educational, i.e., in the technical sense. But it must be remembered that we have in this country other peoples, for instance the Chins, among whom it is rare (at present at any rate) to find those who can read and write ; and who so far as spiritual things are concerned, are living in ignorance and superstition. No doubt at first sight, the Chin appears to be very similar to the Burman, for (1) he has adopted the Burmese dress, (2) he can usually speak the Burmese language, and (3) he has even got a smattering of "the Law." But a short acquaintance will prove to you that he is in reality of a much more primitive order.

Consequently our methods must be adopted to his needs and capacities. The work among the Chins of the Prome District was begun by Mr. Whitehead six or seven years ago. The Rev. W. C. B. Purser is now in charge of it ; and it consists in itinerating among the villages, in the teaching of the Christian faith and institutions to those who are anxious to learn whenever opportunity occurs, and in the training of Native catechists at Kemmendine. The second conference of Chin Christians was held, during the last week of March, at the village of Sha-byu-gwin about 12 miles west of Padoung. It was my fortune to be present at this gathering—an occasion, I think, of quite extraordinary interest. And that mainly for two reasons :—first, because of the real "spirit of enthusiasm," which was manifest among those present, and also because of the marked and immediate "practical results" of the conference.

What impressed a visitor most of all was the keenness of the people. Over 100 Chin Christians, as well as a few Christians assembled at Sha-byu-gwin on Thursday, March 26, travelling some on foot, some in bullock-carts from villages 10, 15, and 20 miles away. Arriving there they found all the preparations complete. The Christians of the village had just finished their church, which was constructed out of an existing native house. The upper floor formed the nave, while a new wing was thrown out to form the chancel. Mats on the floor, and Chin silk hangings on the walls made the interior attractive. Below, on the ground floor, was the "common room" for social intercourse and discussion, and part of the compound was roofed over with thatch to make a cool, (or to be more accurate) a shaded spot for meals. The two main objects of the conference were : (1) united worship, (2) instruction and discussion. A real disappointment was that the Bishop would not be present to confirm a number of Chins, who had for some time been prepared, and looking forward to this occasion. Some fifteen of these however, as being ready and desirous to be confirmed, were admitted to the Holy Communion on Sunday. The time was fully occupied. Friday Saturday, and Sunday were the 3 days of the Conference. Each day began the sounding of a gong at six o'clock and a few minutes later all assembled upstairs for service. After morning prayers, the conference for the day was opened. Between the addresses and instruction there were hymns sung, and parts of the Gospels read aloud. All the men, women, and children listened keenly ; and one was struck by the fluent and easy speech of the catechists, who used (I was told) some very pertinent illustrations to press home their points. But apart from the regular services and instructions, almost the whole day was spent in "conference." One never crossed through the compound, but one of the elder Christians was expounding his Bible to a group round him, or the whole throng were joining in singing a hymn. Some who wanted to improve their reading or study their Bibles and Prayer books, would sit quietly in the church : and Mr. Purser was besieged literally for the whole day, by students and enquirers.

We are inclined to wonder at all this. But it is of course the thrill of new ideas, which come to them, so to speak, in a flood. It is the sudden opening out of a new region of thought, quite unknown before. And more than that one could not but feel, especially at the Eucharist on Sunday, that it was the Holy Spirit, the Comforter, coming for the first time into the range of their conscious experience.

Secondly, if the enthusiasm was a thing of the hour, born of the novelty of the movement, or of the numbers present, one might well question the advisability of such a conference. But the enthusiasm was balanced by practical results. In the first place, for some time past the Chin Christians have been saving their pice for the support of their church i.e., the payment of catechists, the putting up of new churches, etc. On the second day of the Conference, they presented their tin collecting boxes before the altar, and he elders received them. Rs. 46 were handed in that day by people, many of whom are very poor. But there were other acts of generosity. One man offered twenty, another forty rupees towards building a church in his village. One man offered to give his paddy field outright. And again, two men come forward, willing to make a journey of 50 miles to the Chins up north, and to spend a month there before the rains, to find what opportunities exist for Christian teaching.

One incident of the Conference I must not fail to mention. A field outside the village had for long been regarded as the haunt of malicious nats, who dwelt in four large trees standing one at each corner of the ground. An evil fortune followed the man who dared to intrude on the nats' preserve. In fact, for three successive years, the men who ploughed that field had died, and a deep impression was made on the village and neighbourhood,—so much so that animals and birds were sacrificed on a mound under one of the trees, to propitiate the evil powers. Finally the field (though a profitable one) had to be abandoned, and the nats reigned supreme. During last season, however, a man who had been baptised and learnt something of Christian belief, determined to face the terrors of evil nats, burnt down the four trees, and ploughed up the land On the first evening of the Conference, we all went in procession to this field and with prayers and hymns once more dedicated the land, as being a gift of Almighty God to the service of man.

To sum up, a great opportunity is now given to our Church to lead and teach these people who sooner or later will inevitably come into contact with the temptations of civilisation. We hope that through lack of a priest to be put in permanent charge of that work, the opportunity will not be missed. Just because the moment is young and vigorous, it needs continual as well as careful direction.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

COMBAT IN MOROCCO.

Further details of the recent combat at Settat are to hand. General d'Amade's camp was attacked by the Hafidists, but the latter were quickly repulsed and put to flight.

The Moors numbered nearly 2,000,

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Nadkarni Cup.

JUNIOR ROVERS' TOURNAMENT FINALS.

Quite a phenomenal crowd assembled on Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage to witness the Final in the Junior Rovers' Association Football Tournament between the St. Mary's College "A" team and the Bombay Educational Society's Institution (Byculla) which, after a very close and interesting game, resulted in a win for the latter team by one goal to love. This is the first year this tournament has been held and Mr. Fred Hogan, the originator of the idea and who worked out the programme in all its details, has the thanks of the Bombay sporting public on the success which has attended his undertaking. Messrs. Nadkarni and Co. the premier Athletes' outfitters of Bombay, have also placed all lovers of sport under a very deep obligation by coming forward to present the Challenge trophy—a valuable silver cup, which has cost them about thirteen hundred rupees.

Four schools entered the lists for this Tourney, St. Mary's sending out two teams, and we have had now one full week's football. The lads played good football and some of the games witnessed in this tournament were not only above the average but were superior to many a game witnessed in the Senior Rovers' tournament. The best game of tournament was on the first day when the St. Mary's "A" team beat the Bishop's High School after a hard-contested game and which an ardent footballer—one who had played both at Home and out here—characterised "as the best game of Football which he had witnessed during the fifteen years he was out in Bombay. Another remarkable feature was the sportsmanlike behaviour of the boys. There was no foul play, no roughness, the lads played like gentlemen. In the happy words of Mr. Macdonald: "The standard of play has exceeded all expectations and afforded an immense amount of pleasure to the crowds of spectators. One of the most noticeable features of the games was the superlative fairness of all the players. There was not the faintest shadow of rough-and-tumble tactics, and the utmost credit is due to the lads and their leaders for the excellent manner in which they comported themselves." It is a great tribute, and the boys richly earned it. A portion of it, however, goes to the gentlemen who trained up the lads in the game. The Bishop's boys are ardent footballers and so, too, are the Bombay Educational Society's boys and both had a long training. But the St. Mary's boys are said to have been in hand for only a fortnight while the Cathedral boys, who put up such a plucky fight on Tuesday afternoon, have had hardly a week's training and Messrs. Walton and Tyler, the two coaches of St. Mary's and Cathedral boys, respectively, deserve no small amount of credit for the splendid exhibition of play provided by their pupils.

The teams on Saturday were pretty evenly matched and if there was any advantage at all, it lay with the Byculla boys who, excepting Doyle, were, boy for boy, slightly bigger than their adversaries. The play of St. Mary's boys, it must be candidly owned, was dissappointing after the brilliant exhibition they gave on the two past occasions. Their forwards were very good but the half-backs failed to feed them. Their right back was a splendid shooter but a very inaccurate one and Gardner, the champion short distance sprinter, would have shone better as a centre forward than as a back. The Byculla boys played indeed very well with effective combination, good shooting, skilful dodging, and had Walker the St. Mary's custodian been a little slack, their points would have been at least a dozen instead of the one single goal. At half time, neither side had scored but during the second half, the Byculla boys notched one goal while all efforts of St. Mary's to equalize were fruitless. The game, however, continued to be keenly contested to the very last, the sympathies of most of the spectators being with St. Mary's, and every little advantage secured by them was loudly cheered. Again, it is difficult to individualize, but C. Edwards (right back), Doyle (inside-right forward) and A. Edwards (left forward) for the winners, and Hewes and Milner (right and inside forwards), Hogan and Wadia (centre forward and half-) and Walker (goal) deserve special mention.

Play commenced punctually at 5-45 p. m. and St. Mary's who were defending the north goal kicked off, which Byculla returned and immediately attacked and Jewell's shot went wide. St. Mary's from the kick-in worked ball to the other end, but before they could be dangerous, Byculla right half kicked the ball out. Byculla now invaded and another wide shot resulted. Then Hewes put in a run for the opposite end but C. Edwards relieved. Play in mid-field followed, then Hogan dodging beautifully was approaching the Byculla flags, and in a scrimmage, a corner was given against Byculla but nothing resulted. Then A. Edwards had possession of the ball but Gardner deprived him and then ensued a sort of duel between the opposing backs, both charging fearlessly and kicking long, with power and precision. Then, when ball was in St. Mary's ground, A. Edwards had a fine shot but Walker was on the look out and sent the ball back. Byculla were now attacked and Zincke the right half in trying to save kicked at his own goal, but Holburn saved. Another attack was made but Milner's kick passed own the barrier. Give and take play now ensued, and again the backs indulged in some long kicking. When ball was in St. Mary's territory, Gardner sent it back in a splendid run but it was returned and Mendes taking it up centred it to Doyle, who had apparently an easy shot but Walker with great skill saved. Then a penalty was given against Byculla but nothing resulted from the free kick. Byculla again and again attacked till Mendes securing the ball, passed it to Easdon and his kick went wide. Shortly corner was awarded and Byculla failed to profit. Play was now in midfield, Gardner specially distinguishing himself by his long kicks.

At half time, no score on either side.

On change of sides, St Mary's were again attacked, A. Edwards putting in some useful work. Byculla, though they never were allowed to be dangerous, repeatedly attacked and in an unguarded moment Gardner was passed and a close tussle ensued near the very goal mouth, but Walker frustrated all the enamy's efforts by taking possession of ball and shooting it away. St. Mary's right wing who were a conspicuous failure during the first half, now, however, gained more courage and invaded but that Hercules, C. Edwards, drove him back. Then Gardner taking up the ball centered it to D'Lair successfully passing throughZincke handed it toD'Souza, but Zincke again tackled him and ball was kicked out. Then Byculla pressed, and Gardner in trying to save, missed the ball, which was an opening for rushing Byculla forwards and Millard kicked for goal and Walker in saving, possibly through Millard having rushed at him, tripped and fell and little Doyle who was always handy, sent the ball in safely between the flags to score amidst applause. Play was in the right half of St. Mary's ground then mainly through C. Edwards Byculla had a run on St. Mary's flags but the invader's shot hit the post and thus another catastrophe was averted. Foul against Byculla was availed of by Wadia to send in the ball by a long kick but E. Woods saved. Byculla again turned aggressors but St. Mary's, playing for once with great determination, drove them out. Now followed what was perhaps the best of the game during the afternoon, when St. Mary's assumed the offensive and Hewes, Milner and Hogan, ably supported by Wadia and Stokes, repeatedly and over and over again attacked, and had they a less able adversary than C. Edwards to face, St. Mary's would probably have had at least half a dozen goals. So determined was their rush, and which was also stoutly cheered by the well-wishers of the attackers—the sailors. Unfortunate was their position also, when St. Mary's missed a goal, where only a slight pushing in was required, when their forwards were engaged in a tussle with the Byculla three-quarters and backs, the St. Mary's halves would not combine and co-operate. Byculla now attacked, and an extremely dangerous position was averted by Walker and Gardner. St. Mary's again gave a splendid exhibition of football play and Stokes and Milner played a great game. When about five minutes were left for play, Byculla attacked and out of a corner Mendes kicked but nothing resulted, so very resolute was the guard of the St. Mary's. Desultory play of a few minutes followed when the referee's whistle sounded full time. Score was:—

B. E. Society's Institution ..... 1 goal.
St. Mary's "A" team ..... nil.

Teams:—

B. E. S. Institution.

Goal—Holbrrn.
Backs.—S. Woods, A. Edwards.
Half-backs.—Cosilin, Jewell, Zincke.
Forwards.—A. Edwards, Easdon, Millard (Capt.) Doyle, Mendes.

St Mary's "A" team.

Goal.—Walker. Backs—Gardner, Carlos. Half-backs.—Stokes (Capt.) Wadia, De'Silva. Forwards.—Hewes, Milner, Hogan, D'Lair, De'Souza.

At the conclusion of the match Mr. Hogan asked Mr. James Macdonald to present the Cup to the winners. Mr. Macdonald made a very humorous and interesting speech, in the course of which he conveyed the thanks of the public to Mr. Hogan, whom he called "The Whitely of Indian sport," and also Mr. Nadkarni, the owner of the Cup, whose absence he regretted very much, but who, he said, having been an Inspector of Schools, continued his interest in school-boys by the presentation of a Cup for competition amongst them. He then dwelt upon Football and Sports as they existed in India forty-two years back when he first landed on the Bombay shores, and then complimented the various teams on their play and their fairness, and also thanked the various officers, i.e. the Referees, Judges &c., for their services.

Before concluding Mr. Macdonald had also a word of advice for the parents and guardians of the school-boys, whom he advised to let their children have fair play, both in games and work.

At the conclusion Miss Macdonald was asked to present the Cup, Shield, and Medals to the Winners and the Runners-up, after which, three cheers were called for the Chairman, Miss MacDonald and Mr. Hogan. The teams were also lustily cheered.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences to-day, the matches being :—

The Gymkhana vs. The Parsi Pioneers B team, which will be played on the Marine Lines ground at 5-40.

"R. I. M. Dockyard" vs. The Mohamedan Hockey Club, which will be played on the Gymkhana ground at 5-40.

Tuesday's matches will be 14th Hussars vs. International Hockey Club, on the Marine Lines ground, and Elphinstone High School Old Boys vs. St. Xaviers Bombay, on the Gymkhana ground.

Murree Brewery Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 25.

In the Semi-Finals of the Murree Brewery Divisional Hockey Tournament, the 29th Field Battery defeated the No. 6 Mountain Battery by 6 goals to love, and the No. 5 Mountain Battery defeated the Quetta Gymkhana by 4 goals to 1.

QUETTA SPRING MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 25.

The first entries for the Quetta Spring Meeting of the W. I. T. C. on the 19th, 21st and 23rd of May, are fairly numerous, and augur good sport.

The second entries close on the 30th instant, and the third entries on the 10th May.

ULSOOR MURDERS SEQUEL.

Police Officers' Complicity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 25.

In regard to the Police officers charged with complicity in the Ulsoor murders, Sub-Inspector Venkata Subbiah, Head Constables Venkatasamy and Bawani Singh, have been committed, by the Second Magistrate, to take their trial at the Sessions which commences on Monday next, for offences relating to the concealment of evidence relating to the murders, and for not apprehending the men who they knew committed capital crime.

Head Constables Daniel and Venkatasubba Rao and Constable Sivaprasad were similarly charged and committed to the Sessions, with reference to the double murder and murder of the goldsmith boy, respectively.

Three other constables, accused with Sub-Inspector Keene Haudin who was recently acquitted by a jury on similar charges before the Madras High Court, were discharged.

FATHER LAFONT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A Darjeeling telegram, dated April 25th, states that Father Lafont passed a fair night, but is taking nourishment badly, and is weaker to-day.

THE German four-masted Barque "Keuekick mers" arrived in the port of Rangoon with a large cargo of kerosine oil. She is 99 days out from New York, and during her voyage, a severe hurricane struck her, causing a heavy list to starboard, and 2,000 cases of oil had to be jettisoned, before the ship righted herself.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

After the damp southerly breezes with which we have been troubled for so long, the sudden change to a slashing north-westerly wind was most gratifying to the local yachtsmen if not to the community at large who probably did not notice it. Courses had been carefully arranged for a south-west breeze and all had to be altered at the last moment.

Four entered in A Class but Melody did not seem to think much of her chances in such a breeze and took so long making up her mind that she had not let go her buoy when the first gun went.

Turquoise went off with the lead but Sapphire passed her on the reach to Sunk Rock. Isca gave the rock a very wide berth but finally gybed round not very far from Turquoise. It was another reach down to the Mark Buoy and Sapphire made a small gain and was three minutes ahead of Turquoise at the turn. Sapphire went about soon after rounding and stood across on the starboard tack going well in the rough sea and hard breeze, but everything looked as if the race would be a moral certainty for Turquoise. It was not to be, sad to say as shortly after rounding Turquois as mast went with a smack over the side breaking off about six feet from the deck and leaving her helpless. Isca coming along behind promptly shortened sail and alter several intricate and seamanlike manœuvres took the unfortunate Turquoise in tow and brought her home, working away to windward as if she had only a dinghy in tow. Sapphire completed the course by herself without further incident. The misfortune to Turquoise is all the sadder as the mast that went was a brand-new one and she had shown signs of improved form since it was stepped.

Four of B class went off at 3·35, Trixie showing the way under lower sail; only Pixie and Erin tried their jackyarders reaching out, but Trixie went better as she was and was first round Sunk Rock and still in the lead at the Mark Buoy. Pixie carried away the clew of her jib at the turn and lost a lot of way. It was a hard beat in and Erin was driven for all she was worth, but Trixie was giving away nothing and was not to be caught though she was only 30 seconds ahead of Erin at the schooner. Going round the small course Erin made up a little more but was still not able to catch the leader. Pixie was close up at the first time round the schooner but dropped away a bit round the small course. The fourth boat gave up on the beat home.

Seven started in C Class, Lapwing having much the best of it. Lapwing headed in shore followed by Jean, Coralie, and Curlew, while Tomtit, Meg, and Maud kept out in the stronger tide and lost thereby. Jean tried her spinnaker with little success as did Tomtit but the rest did better without. It was a heavy gybe at Sunk Rock, which Lapwing rounded first with Coralie close to her, and the rest, too close to each other for comfort, not far behind. Tomtit slowly passed Lapwing on the reach to Mark Buoy, the wind shifting a little and making spinnakers useful. At the buoy, Tomtit was clear ahead with Lapwing second and Coralie next, Meg bringing up the rear for once in a way. All lay down well to it on the starboard tack and were soon hard at work throwing the spray high in the air. As long as the sea remained long, Lapwing drew up to Tomtit but as they worked in shore and the water became more choppy, Tomtit went away again. Meg got going soon after the turn and went off after the leaders, quickly clearing the ruck. She was up to Lapwing near Middle Ground and the two had a great struggle in to the schooner which Lapwing just managed to scrape round first. Maud had caught up a bit while Coralie and Jean had both been going splendidly and were close up. Curlew was doing her best to prevent Jean passing her but was hard put to it. Tomtit had three minutes lead from Lapwing which she managed to increase by a few seconds round the small course. Meg cut out Lapwing at Middle Ground buoy and just did the same at the Troop ship buoy and the two had a hard struggle for second place having a most exciting finish well in the middle of D Class finishing at the same time. Lapwing just managed to squeeze round to leeward of the crowd ahead of Meg, the latter boldy charging through the middle of the scrimage. Lapwing won first prize by eighteen seconds from Jean, Coralie being only eleven seconds later and getting third place.

D Class were combined with ships boats to make up a race to which interest was added by the presence of three boats from the Hardinge. It is not often unfortunately that the Royal Indian Marine put in an appearance though it is not so many years since they were one of the most important elements in Bombay yachting.

The Hardinge's cutters went away from the start and kept close together right away to Mark Buoy which they rounded with a long lead from the rest. The Swin and Swale made a mess of the start and lost a lot. The way in which the three Indian Marine boats tackled the beat home in the stiff breeze was simply a revelation and beats anything we have seen this season in the way of ships boat sailing. Of course, Swin and Swale made up a lot in their own weather and on their best point of sailing but they simply could not look at the third cutter which crossed the line eight minutes ahead of Swin from whom she was actually getting 27 minutes. The other two boats from the Hardinge had a most exciting finish with the Invicta, but were getting a lot of time from her also and were an easy second and third. It is a misfortune that the Hyacinth is away as it would be most interesting to see what they could do against the Hardinge's little lot. We venture to think that they would be made to sit up considerably.

It is sad to have to note that the end of the season is drawing unpleasantly close, there are indeed only two more regular Saturday races, but it is more than probable that we shall be able to spin things out to a bit with a sweep stakes or two as we did last year.

The following races sailed on Saturday :—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces, M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	3 30	5 21 17	1 51 17
Melody ..	7 12	J B K Macbeth ...	3 30	Did not Start	
Isca ..	14 41	B Faulkner.....	3 30	Did not finish	
Turquoise..	11 45	F J Preston	3 30	do	

Course No. 24, reversed plus 14 = 11·75 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire. Wind N N W Strength Fresh Time-limit—7 p m

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin ..	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher...	3 35	5 28 15	1 53 15
Manikin ..	1 30	Officers, R A....	3 35	Did not finish	
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots	3 35	5 27 54	1 52 54
Peewit....	3 1	F V Evans and D Fraser.....	3 35	Did not Start.	
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson and J R Aspinwall,	3 35	5 30 35	1 55 35

Course No. 34, reversed + 2 = 4·05 miles, 1st Prize won by Trixie Erin. saved E Fee Wind N N W Strength fresh—Time limit—7 p m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	7 32	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E	3 40	5 37 40	1 50 8
Maud	2 15	Officers, R E.....	3 40	5 39 15	1 57 0
Coralie	9 48	Major Mead and Major Anderson	3 40	5 49 25	1 50 47
Tomtit....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson ..	3 42	5 34 9	1 54 9
Meg	3 1	Lieut A C Trench, R E.....	3 40	5 37 50	1 54 49
Curlew....	9 3	C A Wordsworth..	3 40	5 43 20	1 54 17
Jean.....	12 4	C N Moberly	3 40	5 43 20	1 50 26

Course No. 34, reversed + 2 + = 9·01 miles. 1st Prize won by Lapwing. 2nd Prize won by Jean and 3rd Prize won by Coralie Wind NNW Strength fresh Time-limit 7 p.m.

D CLASS AND SHIPS BOAT HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-15 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Swin	Scr	S M Defences	3 45	5 34 53	1 49 53
Swale	Scr	do	3 43	5 36 20	1 51 20
Invicta....	4 46	do	3 45	5 38 5	1 46 19
39' Galley..	17 53	do	3 45	5 40 55	1 38 2
28' Cutter II	27 24	RIMS Hardinge	3 45	5 38 20	1 52 56
28' Cutter III	27 24	do	3 45	5 26 16	1 13 52
28' Gig.....	27 24	do	3 45	5 38 28	1 26 4

Course No 34, reversed = 7·15 miles, 1st Prize won by 28' Cutter III R I M S Hardinge 2nd Prize won by 28' Cutter II R I M S Hardinge and 3rd Prize won by 28 Gig R I M S Hardinge Wind Strength Fresh, Time limit—7 p m

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Address to Lord Minto.

The following is the text of the address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Trustees of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh on the 22nd instant:—

"May it please Your Excellency.—We, the Trustees of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, beg most humbly and respectfully to approach Your Excellency with sincere gratitude for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon us and upon our community by visiting this College to-day. The visit of the representative of our Sovereign and of the Head of our Government is to us always a source of great gratification and pride; but we welcome Your Excellency with feelings of special regard, respect and honour, as we recognise in you a sincere friend and benefactor of our people. At a time when the fortunes of our community were at their lowest ebb, when their prospect in the struggle for existence going on around us were of the gloomiest, Your Excellency's statesmanlike and generous policy towards them raised us from the depths of despondency and filled us with a new life, new hope, new courage, which bid fair to usher in the dawn of a brighter future for the Musalmans of India. In their affection and regard Your Excellency therefore occupies a unique position, and past experience has taught them that they may confidently rely on Your Excellency's practical sympathy with their national aims and aspirations. On the present occasion, when Your Excellency sets foot for the first time on the soil of Aligarh, and amidst all the engrossing cares and responsibilities of this vast Empire finds time to pay a visit to this centre of Musalman national life, we regret you no less as a trusted friend of Musalman progress and Musalman education than as the Viceroy and Governor-General of the Indian Empire. And here we cannot refrain from alluding to one who had long looked forward to this auspicious day and from whom, had he been spared to us, Your Excellency would have received a most sincere welcome. The late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was the right-hand man of the great founder of this College, whose work and mission he carried on with conspicuous success, and with a singleness of purpose and self-sacrificing devotion worthy of all praise. Both his work and his example are to us a national asset and his death is no less a national loss.

Your Excellency is already so well acquainted with the aims and objects of this College, with its ideals and with its methods of work, that our task of explaining these matters to you is comparatively a simple one. It was in the dark days of the Indian Mutiny that its great founder, the late Sir Syed Ahmad, K.C.S.I., was seized with the conviction that education of the right kind, including Western learning and the teaching of modern science, was the only weapon with which it was possible to fight the superstition and ignorance in which the vast majority of his co-religionists were then steeped. The College at Aligarh founded in 1875, was the ultimate outcome of that conviction; but meanwhile the soil had to be prepared for the reception of the good seed it was to sow in the distant future. Sir Syed saw clearly that unless Musalman religious ideas of the day could be freed from their superstitious accretions, his educational scheme would be foredoomed to failure. But at a time when even to learn the mere rudiments of the English language was regarded by gentle and simple, by maulvi and layman, as the surest way to perdition and tantamount to a renunciation of Islam, this was no easy matter. With characteristic energy, Sir Syed undertook single-handed this Herculean task and his labours were rewarded with unparelleled success. The story of his gigantic struggle against the forces of fanaticism, suspicion, prejudice and immemorial custom, arrayed against him in all their strength and intensity, forms a brilliant chapter in the history of all recent movements for reform of a socio-religious order. Even before his death he had succeeded in converting into good-will and active support, the determined opposition and the "odium theologicum" with which his earlier efforts were rewarded.

But his task was not completed until he had achieved equal success in another and far more important aspect of his work, namely, that of reconciling Indian Mahomedans to British rule. At the time of which we are speaking the recollections of their former greatness and dominion were still fresh in their minds, and they regarded the new "regime" with singular suspicion and distrust engendering corresponding feelings towards them in the minds of the British authorities. Sir Syed, on the one hand, by ceaselessly pointing out to his co-religionists the blessings of British rule and impressing on them more especially the freedom of worship and religious toleration they enjoyed under its ægis, and on the other, by demonstrating conclusively that there was nothing in the principles or doctrines of Islam which was in any way antagonastic to British rule, succeeded in removing those mutual misunderstandings and in bringing about a state of affairs in which sentiments of absolute trust in the justice and humanity of British rule, and in its policy of religious toleration, liberal education, progressive and well-considered reform became and are to-day the prominent characteristics of Musalman political faith.

At Sir Syed's death the whole aspect of affairs was changed, and since then the Musalman community throughout the length and breadth of India has come to appreciate at its true worth, his life-long labour, and to recognise this College as their only national seat of learning. The College represents the Musalman ideal in education, in social life and even in politics. It is the centre of their most cherished hopes, of their highest aspirations, of their future progress, enlightenment and advance; and with it are bound up for better or for worse all their hopes for the regeneration of their race.

The secret of Sir Syed Ahmed's success lay in finding out the exact educational requirements of his community, and in providing for them. He saw that the existing Government Colleges and Schools, committed as they were to a policy of absolute religious neutrality, and to the promulgation of secular instruction pure and simple, were in every way unsuitable for the Mahomedans who attach the greatest importance to religious teaching. Indeed, their one fear was lest English education should sap the foundations of faith, and they were not prepared to accept it for their youth at the expense of all sense of reverence. Moreover, almost entirely detached as this instruction was from the personal influence of the teachers, it failed in the main object of all education, namely, the formation of character.

Sir Syed saw the supreme importance of the residential system and of religious teaching, and by making these two principles the the foundation upon which he built up his system of education, he allayed the suspicions of his co-religionists and converted their aversion or indifference into a keen desire for education, provided always that these two principles were maintained unimpaired.

Another special feature of the Aligarh College, now widely imitated like its residential system, is the prominence given in its educational scheme to manly sports of all kinds, which are systematically encouraged by precept and example, and taken up by the students with a keenness nowhere surpassed. A riding school, and provision for cricket, football, hockey and other manly sports form part of its equipment.

It was by a combination of all these special features that the great founder of the College realised his ideal of what a sound, liberal, and truly national education should be. The whole drift of his wise and statesmanlike policy was that the College should send out in to the world not merely men of learning but men of active habits and self-reliance, imbued with a strong sense of their duty as citizens and as loyal subjects of the State. Those connected with the Aligarh movement lay no claim to a monopoly of loyalty'—far from it—but they are proudly conscious of the fact that theirs is the only educational institution in India where every effort is made systematically to impress on students the lessons that true patriotism and true loyalty, so far from being incompatible, are in reality one and the same thing, and cannot be divorced from one another to any good or useful purpose. Experince shows that the lessons thus taught do not lead to a habit of servile cringing, but to a manly, outspoken and withal respectful attitude towards our rulers, which has given the "alumni" of the College a well earned reputation for good manners. The whole environment of students at Aligarh, moreover tends to generate an "esprit de corps" which distinguishes them throughout their lives. The type of young men thus turned out has often received the highest appreciation and eulogy of British Officers of all ranks and of non-officials. This type it is the earnest desire of the whole Muslim community and of the Trustees of this College to perpetuate, to improve, and to disseminate widely over this great Continent.

The establishment of this College was the first example in India of a real national effort at self-help. As such, and because it was founded on sound principles, it attracted from its very inception the sympathy and support not only of our own princes and people, noblemen and gentry, nawabs and zemindars, but also of English gentlemen and English officials of the highest degree, and successive Viceroys, Lieutenant-Governors and British Officers have patronised it both in their official and their private capacities. Under such high patronage and under the quickening forces which owe their origin in this country to the benign influence of British rule, the College has flourished and has reached its present state of evolution and our "motto" must still be "Excelsior." We must not look back, we must not mark time, for the crying needs and the daily growing requirements of our community forbid us to do so. Year after year, we have to send away, for want of accommodation, hundreds of our youths from all parts of India either to idle away their time at home, or worse still, to join some educational institution with methods and ideals different from our own. Such is the confidence of the Musalman community in this College, that there is no limit to candidates for admission except such as want of accommodation necessarily imposes upon us; and that this confidence is shared by Mahomedans in all parts of India and even in countries beyond its borders, is amply borne out by the following statement of the places from which College and School Boarders at present on our rolls come to us :—The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh 366, Punjab 130, Frontier Province 22, Baluchistan 2, Bengal and Behar 92, Eastern Bengal 33, the Central Provinces and Berar 25, Madras 19, Bombay and Sindh 30, Hyderabad Deccan 58, Rajputana 3, Nepal 1, Burma 4, Chitral 3, Transvaal 1, Total 780.

Some may think that this College has reached the limits of expansion, but the Trustees would be wanting in their sense of duty to the community and would be betraying the sacred trust bequeathed to them, if they failed to place upon record a respectful but emphatic negation of any such suggestion. Our present situation may be briefly described as follows:—On the one hand we find that in order to hold our own against other races in the keen competition of the present day, we must arm ourselves with knowledge—knowledge such as modern science and high education alone are capable of furnishing us. In every walk of life, whether in Government service or private employment, in the professions, in trades or in commerce, the weapons with which the battle of life has now to be fought, consist of high educational qualifications, character, and training. On the other hand we have the pitiable spectacle of the extreme backwardness of our community in education more specially when once the precincts of the primary school have been passed. The figures given below bear eloquent but mournful testimony to the truth of this observation. To take the instance of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam which has got the largest Mahomedan population and where the proportion of the Mahomedan to the general population is about 66 per cent., the proportion of Mahomedans receiving education compared with the other communities in 1906 was as follows :—(1) Primary education 52 per cent., (2) Secondary 16 per cent., (3) Arts Colleges 3 per cent. (4) Professional Colleges 2 per cent., and yet from this very Province of Eastern Bengal, we have been obliged to refuse many boys for want of accommodation. Similarly a number of applications for admission have to be refused every year from all the Provinces of India.

What happens to these young men when they are thus refused admission is to the Trustees of this College a matter of the deepest concern; and they venture to submit that when the position is clearly placed before Your Excellency, you will not regard their anxiety as altogether baseless. It has already been explained that merely as a question of self-preservation in their competition against other races, the desire for education among Indian Mahomedans has now become very strong, and they would prefer to have such education on the lines followed at Aligarh.

But if through unavoidable circumstances they should be unable to send their youths to us, they must perforce let their sons join such educational institutions as may be within their reach. Your Excellency has, on different occasions, very justly expressed your disapproval of the abuse of educational opportunities, of the absence, in ordinary schools and colleges, of facilities for religious instructions and of arrangements for the residence and supervision of the pupils. The Trustees cannot but feel a glow of pride at the thought that Your Excellency has thus indirectly approved of the very principles which they so dearly cherish at Aligarh, and which have been put in to practice in this College from its first foundation. They also feel that Your Excellency will sympathise with them when they ask themselves the following questions:—Is it wise, is it politic, is it in the best interests of the Mahomedan community or of the British Government that we should shut the door in the faces of our youth, and drive them thus to schools where opportunity and example for the abuse of educational facilities may abound, where the formation of character may be no part of the school master's business, and where religious instruction may be conspicuous by its absence. Sir Syed and his successors laboured incessantly to prove to our people the urgent need for education, and now that they have succeeded in creating among them a demand for it, are we to tell them to go away and seek it in places where none of Sir Syed's ideals are recognised and where the education is entirely unsuitable for the needs of our community.

To all these questions the Trustees feel it their duty to answer in the negative. They, on the contrary, are convinced of the need for the expansion of this College; and the point they wish to emphasize here is that their is no parochial seminary, but a national Educational Institution for the whole of India and its dependencies. Numbers which may seem large for a single town or even for a province become insignificant when we consider them in relation to the whole country.

After Sir Syed, no one has helped more to place this College on a sound footing than his trusted friend and adviser, the late Mr. Theodore Beck, the popular, sympathetic and zealous Principal of the College, who did more to save it at a critical period of its history than any one else. His ideals and those of Sir Syed with regard to the expansion of this College are ours to-day. Their view of its ultimate development was the formation of a Mahomedan University, of which the idea was strongly supported by the late Mr. Justice Mahmood, son of Sir Syed, and by Mr. Theodore Morison, our last Principal. The former may indeed be said to have formulated, if not fathered, the University scheme, while the latter developed it in his numerous writings on the subject. As regards numbers, Sir Syed and Mr. Beck put down one thousand for the College Classes, and at least the same number should be allowed for the School. We need hardly point out to Your Excellency that ever since the foundation of the College our Collegiate School has formed an essential part of the scheme on which the educational system of this College is based. Our school, like our College, is not confined to any one district or province, but undertakes the education and training of students not only from all parts of this country but even from countries outside India. The English House and the Zahur Husain Ward have, at the present time, on their roll boys of very tender age from Rangoon, Siam and other distant provinces. We attach very great importance to the part which our School plays in our educational system, for it is only boys who have passed on from the School to the College that have benefited to the fullest extent from the whole training and discipline of the place and that represent the true Aligarh type.

We are fully conscious of the fact that this expansion must be slow and gradual, and "pari passu," there must go on an increase in the staff and in the accommodation. Any increase in numbers entails additional work on our staff, both English and Indian, but specially on the English staff. It is their supervision, their example, and their sympathy that we prize so highly and that we wish to secure to the fullest extent. They are gentlemen of ability, refinement and culture, whose influence in moulding the characters of our boys at an impressionable age, is a factor of infinite value and importance to this College. We remember with feelings of gratitude not only the late Mr. Theodore Beck, but such men as Mr. Arnold, Mr. Morison and many others. We have nothing but admiration and regard for our present staff—Mr. Archbold (our Principal), Mr. Towle, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Mr. Rees (our Head Master) and their colleagues. We are conscious that although ours is, if not the largest, at least as large a European Staff as that of any Arts College in India with the exception of the St. Xavier's College at Calcutta and Bombay, (where there are additional Professors for the European classics) the work entailed on its members on account of the supervision they have to exercise over the boys is of an arduous nature, and any further increase in the number of students or the cultivation of closer relations with the boys must mean and increase in the staff. Our Boarding House accommodation also, although the largest in India, will require further expansion. But money spent on Boarding Houses, we find to be the best investment for our capital—the returns leaving a margin for the employment of extra staff.

Before anything practical can be done, further funds are of course necessary. With that object the Trustees have started the Mohsin-ul-Mulk Memorial Fund, and will exert every nerve to collect contibutions as soon as it may please Providence to lighten somewhat the burden of the famine. After the death of the late Sir Syed, which was a time of even greater financial need, we had to make a similar effort for raising necessary funds and the sympathy and support which were extended to the movement by Your Excellency's predecessor Lord Elgin and the Government are deeply impressed on our grateful hearts. Our present needs are of equally pressing nature, but with the countenance and sympathy of the Government, which has always been extended to us, and with the support of our patrons old and new, we have every reason to hope for success in our endeavours. A few only of such patrons we can find space here for mentioning by name. They have made Aligarh what it is, and the whole community is under an everlasting debt of gratitude to them. Among our oldest benefactors is His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, among our newest His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan; while the College has always been most generously helped and supported by His Highness Sir Agha Khan of Bomday, His Highness the Nawab of Rampore, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, His Highness the Nawab of Malerkotla, His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpore His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, the Honourable Nawab Sir Fayaz Ali Khan and the late Raja of Nanpara. The latest addition to our resources is the Prince of Wales' School of Science, the establishment of which has been rendered possible by the princely generosity of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy of Bombay, and by the munificent gifts of His Highness the Agha Khan, the Raja of Mahmudabad and Nawab Sir Fayaz Ali Khan our respected President. Another Faculty that of advanced Arabic, for the post graduate study of that classic, has been strengthened by the generosity of the Government, by that of the Raja of Jahangirabad, and by a host of other donors; while the Faculty of Theology has been supported by Hadji Ahmad Said Khan of Bhikampore. The education of women, of which a beginning has been made in Aligarh has received the warmest support from Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpore, His Highness the Nawab of Tonk and His Highness the Mir of Khairpore, Sindh. This strengthening of the various Faculties and enlarging of boundries of study, one after another as opportunities offer, is in fact the plan of action which the Trustees have deliberately mapped out for themselves in their policy of expansion. It is thoroughness and efficiency in each Faculty that they are determined to secure, rather than mere rapid expansion with corresponding weekness.

It is with great pleasure that we mention, on this occasion, the latest act of generosity on the part of one of our Trustees, whose name is well known in the country and who has served in an important Native State for a long time with remarkable distinction and success. Khan Bahadur Yar Mohammad Khan, C.S.I., the Prime Minister of Jaora State, has with the entire concurrence of his heirs obtained the sanction of His Highness the Nawab of Jaora for transferring to the M.A.-O. College Aligarh (as a permanent grant) the Family Pension of Rs. 320 a month, which the State had granted to the family of the Khan Bahadur in perpetuity from the time of his father. We have received the formal Sanad duly signed, sanctioning the said Grant to the Aligarh College permanently. It is needless to add that, by this magnanimous and noble act, our esteemed Khan Bahadur has secured a prominent place in the list of our community's benefactors and the large-minded self-denial shown by his heirs sets an example worthy of all praise.

Lastly, we beg again most earnestly to thank Your Excellency for the trouble you have taken in coming here and for the opportunity you have been pleased to accord to us of addressing you on matters that closely touch the interests of our College and our community, matters to which Your Excellency has vouchsafed a patient hearing for which we shall be ever grateful, and as in duty bound, we shall pray for Your Excellency's long life and prosperity.

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The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1908.

THE STATUS QUO IN THE NORTH SEA.

FROM Reuter's telegram of Saturday it would appear that Germany has succeeded in her plan, afoot for some time past, of splitting what has come to be called the Northern question into two parts—a North Sea question and a Baltic question. We are informed that the Powers bordering on the North Sea have guaranteed the *status quo* in that sea, and those bordering round the Baltic have similarly guaranteed the same in their sea. Now however nice such an arrangement may look on paper, it is unworkable. Russia, it would appear from Reuter's telegram, is excluded from this arrangement guaranteeing the *status quo* in the North Sea, for it does not border on it. But unless Russia is also one of the guaranteeing Powers, the guarantee, there is good reason to think, is almost worthless. Germany wanted precisely this exclusion of Russia from a guarantee about the North Sea, and it would seem she has succeeded in her object. But we do not think this is likely to be the case. Russia is the only Power which keeps a certain military check upon Germany, and her exclusion from a guarantee of the North Sea would be a too obvious victory of Germany for the other Powers to allow it. Germany is the one power which is taken by all as threatening the territorial *status quo* in the North Sea. She is supposed to have one very covetous eye on Holland which is essential to her for maritime purposes and in her designs against England, and to have the other eye on Belgium,—another country bordering on the North Sea,—which is very tempting to her for the facilities it offers for an easy invasion of France. The guarantee in this sea must chiefly be aimed therefore against Germany, to prevent her from seizing in time of her need Holland and Belgium. England being not a military power, her guarantee is not much to the point. Russia alone can give an effective guarantee which Germany would be obliged to respect, and German diplomacy was busy for some time past to prevent Russia from giving it. But the powers bordering on the North Sea, which are England, France and Germany with the smaller States of Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium—with the exception of course of Germany—see but too well that Russia must be included in this compact which has the very desirable object of preserving and strengthening the peace of Europe, if it is to attain its object. Otherwise the agreement would be worthless and not deserving of any attention.

We think from these considerations that England and France must have taken care to have with them Russia also, before signing the proposed agreement, and that there is some mistake in Reuter's telegram. We must read "Russia" instead of "Sweden" in the telegram of Saturday : "The Powers bordering in the North Sea including France and Russia (not Sweden as wired to us) have signed an agreement in Berlin, recognising the principle of a territorial *status quo* in the North Sea." Otherwise we are afraid Germany must be taken to have scored a very important victory at our expense, if she has succeeded in excluding Russia from this compact. The Treaty of 1855 which has now been abrogated was concluded by England and France with King Oscar I of Norway and Sweden which were then united, on 21st November of that year, whereby the two allied Powers then engaged in the Crimean War against Russia, promised King Oscar assistance in case the latter Power encroached on his territory. This Treaty has now become obsolete, because Sweden and Norway are no more united as they were in 1855 since the disruption of two years ago. Moreover, Norway under its new King sought and obtained, a few months ago, separate protection by a new guarantee entered into by England, France, Germany and Russia. This treaty was regarded with jealousy by Sweden as an undue diplomatic favour extended by the Great Powers to the Norwegians. However this may be, England and France are doing what is proper in abrogating a treaty which referred to a state of things which no longer exists.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE AND HIS ADMIRERS.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE and Mr. H. W. Nevinson were welcomed the other day at a meeting in Caxton Hall arranged by the London Indian Society and the British Committee of the Congress, Sir William Wedderburn presiding. Mr. Keir-Hardie explained that he had been to India for information. Official reports and a modern Press were inadequate guides of opinion. Dealing with the "misrepresentations" of his speeches in India he said that he had not been in the hands of Hindu agitators, but had in every case seen deputations of the various communities. He had interviewed officials, missionaries, members of the Government, etc., had seen the Viceroy, and, in fact, had done everything he could to learn. It was from London that Calcutta had learned of his "seditious speeches" in Eastern Bengal. He was still seriously considering whether, in the interests of both the the English and Indian peoples, he ought not to take legal action against those responsible for the publication of "wilful and deliberate lies." Speaking of "The Real India," he said that if the rest of Mr. Rees's book were as inaccurate as the pages referring to himself, it ought to be discredited at once, He had said that he found no sedition in India and he confessed that he wondered at this. The persecution and abuse of Indian reformers was a heavy strain. He had found the educational, industrial, political and women's movements full of hope. The Hindu-Mahomedan division was certainly less than the religious feuds that formerly divided Ulster, and would die out "if only officialdom would give it the chance." He regarded the Simla Reform proposals as reactionary, and suggested that before anything further was done with them a small representative Commission should be sent to India Mr. Nevinson, after referring to the aspects of India as he had seen it, said that he saw hope in the growing spirit of nationality, the Swadeshi movement, the various patriotic societies, the student volunteers and even the breach at Surat. He saw no danger for either country in sedition, but an imminent danger of England's losing her sense of justice. There was still time to conciliate the people, and he suggested the sending out of more Governors from England, the extension on Councils of genuine class representation and a generous scheme of primary education.

The following day Mr. Keir-Hardie was welcomed by a much larger gathering, who, under the auspices of the London Council of the Independent Labour party, filled to overflowing the Royal Albert Hall at South Kensington. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P. presided, supported by prominent Socialists and others. Conspicuous on the platform was a group of Indians, male and female. With regard to India he is reported to have said that it "might be news to some of them"—possibly it was—"to learn that every suggestion he had made had been but a repetition of pledges and promises contained in proclamations by the late Queen, promises by Viceroys, Governors and the like." He had returned home, he informed the immense audience, with renewed interest in all that pertains to this country and with a more robust faith in his own class than when he left. A London newspaper, it seems, described Mr. Keir-Hardie "a failure as a leader." He had, he said, never posed as a leader ; his whole work had been an attempt to make peace with his own conscience. He was an agitator. His work had consisted in trying to stir up a divine discontent with wrong ; for what remained of his life he intended to follow the same course. Whether the discontent Mr. Keir-Hardie with more or less success has devoted himself to fostering is always "divine," is a question about which there will be differences of opinion. Mr. Keir-Hardie is recognised ever by those who do not agree with his views as an authority on matters to which he has paid attention all his life, but *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, and the British people will receive his superficial conclusions on Imperial problems for what they are worth.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

WE do not agree with our contemporaries at Home in attributing blame to the Amir for the existing condition of affairs on the frontier. As the India Office has pointed out to our indiscreet contemporaries the recalcitrant tribes are quite beyond the control of Kabul. The action amongst the tribes is due to the machinations of the Mullahs. The Mohmands did not make much resistance in 1897 it is true, though the Mullahs induced them to throw in their lot with the other tribes. But that does not go to show they will not this time. They fought and subdued their neighbours in days gone bye and may give a good account of themselves on the present occasion. They have troubled us off and on for seventy years. It is as unwise to despise the Mohmands as an enemy as it would be a German. Their fighting strength ten years ago was calculated at from sixteen to eighteen thousand men. It may be more now. Moreover they have a larger supply of arms of precision now. The capture by H M. S. "Proserpine" the other day of a dhowload of arms and ammunition doubtless prevented a great stock falling into the hands of our enemies, but the trade has been going on almost without interruption for many years and most of the tribesmen have now weapons pretty nearly as good as our own, with projectiles superior froma "stopping" point of view. In physique the Mohmands are finer than the Afridis and Shinwaris and inured to the excessive heat of their own summer they can, with little exertion, give our troops a terrible time unless a severe blow be struck with the utmost promptitude—a blow telling enough to force them postpone further serious operations until the cold weather arrives. The Afghan interference with the Mohmand sections on the British side of the Durand boundary came to an end ten years ago and we cannot expect them to undertake any responsibility now.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DEFEAT.

THE defeat of Mr. Winston Churchill in North-west Manchester did not come wholly as a surprise to his colleagues, though they were wise enough not to admit any fears beforehand. They sounded a jubilant note from the first, but many prominent leaders had to be carried to Manchester to speak in favour of his candidature—so much fear had they in their hearts. Notwithstanding the attempt of a Labour representative to obtain the seat, Mr Joynson Hicks won easily, his majority being 429, while if there had been no Labour candidates and the votes equally divided he would still have won. How great the change of view may be gathered when we say that at the General Election Mr. Winston Churchill won by 1,241 votes over his opponent. Of 11,411 electors 10,037 voted in 1906 and 10,681 last week—figures which show how keenly alive election agents must have been to the necessities of the case. His defeat must be a severe rebuff to Mr. Churchill, but a seat is certain to be found for him even if he does not consent to stand for Dundee which is a great Liberal stronghold.

THE CORPORATION VACANCY.

WE understand that the Hon. A. Hill Trevor had consented to stand for the (A) Fort Ward vacancy on the Corporation created by the death of Mr. E. Bollam. It was felt that to fill a European vacancy a European candidate should be brought out and Mr. Hill Trevor, having already served on the Corporation, was well qualified for the post. But in order to prevent a contest Mr. Trevor has decided not to withdraw his candidature.

H. E. LORD MINTO arrived at Simla on the afternoon of the 25th instant. The party started from Kalka by motor at 8-30 a.m., but had to tranship to tongas on the way as the motor broke down. Simla, however, was reached by the party only about an hour late, none the worse for the accident.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY CLARKE proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's., mail steamer "Macedonia," owing to her indisposition. Lady Clarke in company with Miss Fellowes and Dr. Coghill drove to the Apollo Bunder at 7-45 a.m. and boarded the P. and O. launch "Gaekwar" which was in waiting, and went on board the outgoing mail steamer. His Excellency Sir George Clarke and staff went on board the mail steamer at 11 a.m., returning to shore at about 1 p.m.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE left for Poona *en route* to Mahableshwar on Saturday by the 10-15 p.m. train from the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency with Miss Clarke and staff drove to the Victoria Terminus shortly after 10 p.m., where he was met by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police. After a brief conversation with those present His Excellency entered the train, which steamed off from the station at 10-20 p.m., His Excellency was accompanied by Miss Clarke, Miss May, Miss Fellowes, Mr. L. Robertson, Private Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain E. G. Drummond, Captain R. A. Solly-Flood, Dr. Coghill, and Captain Talbot. The departure was private.

FATHER LAFONT has less fever and his condition is hopeful.

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the new Telegraph duties sat on the 24th instant : but the enquiry was held *in camera* and the Press was excluded.

THREE Bengali students of the Jubilee High School, Noakhali, were struck dead by lightning on the 24th instant and three others were rendered senseless by the shock.

AT the fire at Darbhanga on the 22nd instant, 2,000 houses were burned down, decimating three villages ; three children were burned to death and thousands have been rendered homeless.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

England's Proposals Unsupported.

M. CLEMENCEAU AND THE SOCIALISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 11.

THERE has been a debate in the French Chamber upon the Macedonian question, which, however, excited little interest among the Deputies, less than two hundred of whom were present. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign affairs, who made a statement in reply to various questions barely mentioned the British scheme of Macedonian reform, but dwelt in some detail upon the Russian proposals which were principally an increase in the "cadres" of the "Gendarmerie," the establishment of a communal guard in each village, guarantees of stability for the Ottoman Inspector-General, and the acceptance by the Porte of the entire scheme of judicial reform. France had signified to Russia her acceptance of these proposals and believed that an understanding could be arrived at among the Powers. France herself was not among the Powers most directly interested in the Macedonian question. She considered it from the point of view of humanity and of her own influence, either as a friend or as an ally, with moreover, the firm intention of working with the Powers in the interest of peace. Being reproached by M. de Pressense with receiving the British proposals very coldly, M. Pichon declared that after consulting the various Governments and particularly Russia in regard to them, he replied to Sir Edward Grey that the British Goverment's proposals had no chance of practical success because they were isolated. M. Pichon further stated that France hastened to rally to the proposals of the Russian Government which were, he said, in almost exact agreement with those of England. It is singular that M. Pichon should take this view since the Russian plan in the first place does not deal at all with the financial difficulty in Macedonia, the fundamental point perhaps in the whole question. The British Foreign Secretary in his reply to the Russian counter-proposal points out this omission. At present, civil reforms in Macedonia are starved for want of funds, while the Macedonian budget is burdened with an enormous charge for the Turkish garrison, which has proved itself to be almost useless for dealing with the marauders from Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia who raid and devastate the province. There is actually a deficit of £300,000 in the Macedonian Budget, which the Porte has formally undertaken to make good but does not fulfil its engagement. Great Britain proposed a large reduction of the Turkish troops in Macedonia and a general guarantee by the Powers to Turkey against foreign aggression in the province. The Russian Government, however, feels unable to consider either reduction of the Turkish troops or the question of a collective guarantee, and the other Powers, except England, agree with Russia in these important points. In view of the views expressed by Russia and the Powers, it would appear difficult to hope for the conclusion of an international agreement satisfying England's demand for the precedence to be accorded to the question of reforms over that of railways in Macedonia and for rendering these reforms absolutely real and effective. Sir Edward Grey's comment, (vide Parliamentary Paper C.D. 3963 Turkey No. 2 of 1908, published in London, April 8) upon the Russian reply to the original British proposal (Parliamentary paper C. D. 3958 Turkey No 1 of 1908) makes many suggestions for modifications of the Russian plan in the British sense and the issue of the Anglo-Russian negociations on the subject will be awaited with much interest. It is, however, becoming evident that England cannot count upon much sympathy, still less any active support in her disinterested advocacy of reforms before railways. Germany, Austria, Russia and even France have become so tenderly solicitous for Turkish integrity that they will not hear of any proposal for reducing the Turkish troops in Macedonia, and appear generally to unite in encouraging the Sultan to persist in a course, which must eventually lead to a cataclysm in the near East. Germany may, however find, like the late Lord Salisbury, that in backing Turkey "per fas et nefus" she has put her money on the wrong horse. M. Juares the Socialist leader, who is indefatigable in his attacks upon the Government on all doubts of their foreign and domestic policy, has elicited from M. Clemenceau a defence of his domestic policy in which the Premier made declarations shewing the cleavage that now exists between the present Cabinet and the Socialist extremists, whom the Government at first sought to conciliate with some risk of incurring the disfavour of the electorate. M. Clemenceau mentioned the items of the Government programme : purchase by the State of the Western Railway, reform of Courts-martial, the income-tax, working-men's pensions—to show the baselessness of his opponent's assertion that the Ministry were doing nothing definite or positive.

The programme of the Government was, said the Premier, the organization of the democracy. In the thick of the economic battle, which a certain party sought to render more and more violent, the Government would tell the masters to have confidence in the working classes and to excuse whatever inevitable blunders they might make in the state of disorganisation in which they were now living. And it would tell the working class to claim their rights without appeals to violence. Nothing could be more baneful to the democracy than the unbridled activity of Socialistic influences.

These are brave words and it is to be hoped that the Government will bear them in mind in the trouble that may arise out of the threatened lock out in the building trades, which in fact commenced last Saturday evening when 20,000 men were discharged. The Paris Employers's federation appears desirous of following the example of masters abroad and particularly in Germany, and are bent on taking a firm stand against the labour movement in its latest developments. The probability of disturbances on May 1st (Labour Day) will not be lessened by the coincidence of a big strike in Paris and the Municipal elections ; another day of agitation will follow on May 3rd. The Government is now seeking and use its good offices in the way of arbitration between masters and men, but if no arrangement should supervene within the next few days a lock out of at least 1,50,000 men will become inevitable and that in a city like Paris, so full of revolutionary Socialist agitators, is a very disquieting prospect. On the present occasion, as on the May Day of last year, the most complete orders have been give to the Prefect of the city, M. Louis Lepine, to prevent the gathering of crowds, and, no doubt, there will be a large force of military and police to circumvent the designs of the revolutionary demagogues. For the last three years, efforts of a determined sort have been made to organise a monster demonstration in favour of a legal eight hours' day, but this propaganda is a mere pretence behind which march the forces of red revolution.

KING EDWARD AT BIARRITZ.

Mr. Asquith reached Biarritz from London yesterday morning. He was received shortly afterwards by King Edward to whom he presented his resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Asquith then kissed hands on appointment as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. He had several conferences with his Majesty. The new Premier returns at once to London. The King will shorten his stay at Biarritz and will be back in London for the Privy Council which His Majesty will hold next Thursday. Neither the resignation of Sir H. Campbell-Bannermann nor the appointment of Mr. Asquith as his successor has given rise to much comment or speculation on the Continent where the parliamentary careers of these Ministers, confined as they have been to British domestic politics, particularly in Mr. Asquith's case, are little known. The retiring Premier was esteemed here as a good friend of France, but the preservation of the 'entente cordiale' is felt to be perfectly safe with Mr. Asquith at the head of affairs.

POLICE RAID ON PARIC MUSIC HALLS.

Five Paris Music Halls have this week been raided by the police, who found that "ladies" were appearing at the stage door not only very slighty clad but in some cases literally in a state of nature. The names of the ladies and the responsible managers have been taken and they will all be proceeded against. Better late than never, but the Police have certainly moved very tardily in the matter. Had not Senator Berenger, President of the French League against "Licence in the States," called for police intervention it seems probable that the scandal might still have been going on.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

The "Calling" Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

The much vexed "calling question" seems to be practically settled for Simla. The innovation of calling by post had, for the first three or four years of its existence, rather a precarious foothold. Ladies would join the sensible "League" with enthusiasm, and default at the first word of criticism from the lips of one entitled to precede them to the dinner table. All sorts of inconsistencies and illogicalities arose, as when calls of contemporary standing, so to speak, would be paid by post, while those upon "burra memsahibs"—to use the trite and weary old description—might exact personal visits. It was all very various and puzzling to new arrivals anxious to learn, among many shades of opinion, the actual practice. Now, however, there can no longer be any mistake. A circular signed by a very large majority of the ladies resident in Simla, and stating plainly that they are not only willing but prefer to receive cards by post, from new-comers as well as from earlier acquaintances, is periodically circulated from the Station Library. Ladies adding their names to the list pay one rupee towards the expense of printing and distribution, and as the additions are constant the issue of the circular is continuous. Nobody is allowed therefore to forget or to backslide, and as the names of the League are so constantly in evidence, that no new arrival need fail to be informed of what is hoped and desired of her by the residents. If, in spite of this, she prefers to gratify her own social theory by toiling about and leaving cards in boxes "in person," she has no legitimate ground for offence if the ladies she thus honours decline to have her views forced upon them, and use the post for the acknowledgment of her visit. No doubt she sometimes does fell annoyed—the feminine mind is not conspicuously logical—but she has no right to.

There are, of course, still a few fair slaves to convention and tradition who, because the practice is not the practice of London or Birmingham or Little Pedlington declare it to be improper and inadmissible. They forget that neither in London nor in Birmingham nor in Little Pedlington, does the system of universal calling exist at all. The basis of paying of visits is much more eclectic. In India it is the convention that all new-comers on Government House list shall call upon residents of the station; there is no question of meeting or of introduction. This being the broad privilege, it is ridiculous to quibble about the manner in which the call—which signifies so little—is paid.

April so far is justifying my opinion of it, based on many a Simla April, as being the most uncomfortable and unreliable of the months of the season. March, much more generally maligned, is far pleasanter to live with. The air is still and pure and springlike—all the March winds come in April—the road sides are lovely with the pink and white blossoms of the wild peach and pear, which, as yet, there are too few memsahibs to despoil for decoration. The long curving roads lie empty in the even sunlight, and no posters vex the eye with the petty announcements of the station printed in letters which exaggerate their unimportance. The gardens are all budding, and the Snows lie across the north-east horizon every day. There is a blessed absence of function, a blessed absence of red chuprassies. But in April the station is "waking up." The sun is too hot upon the Mall one day, and a cold wind is chasing the ragged oak leaves into Tibet the next. There is a general feeling that it ought to be summer and it isn't, which combines widely with influenza. The gardens, having rushed impulsively on, now mark time and consider whether they won't give it up altegether, though they never do. People arrive every day and either hide themselves in their houses or appear in upon the Mall looking so liverish after Calcutta that you wish they would. The first Gymkhana of the year is announced—it is to be on the 2nd of May—as if we were not depressed enough without that. There is an all pervasive smell of fresh paint, and it is better not to admire the view with the support of a municipal lamp-post. Socially everything is threatening but nothing has yet begun: the Mall is full of strange faces and the air stiff with unmade acquaintance. By the first or second week in May we shall all be humming along in the time-honoured way, and some of us will be enjoying it ; but April, as a Simla matron of standing put it the other day, "is very betwixt and between."

A number of changes have taken place amongst the officials here since last year. The lamented death of Sir Denzil Ibbetson has brought us a new Lieutenant-Governor in Sir Louis Dane, to whom we look for helpful interest in our municipal affairs. Even when he held the always overworked post of Foreign Secretary he found time to be an active member of the station improvement committee, and now that he is Lieutenant-Governor he will possess the means to carry out many local reforms he has himself suggested. "Knockdrin," the well-known house upon the Mall, hitherto occupied by Sir Louis Dane, has passed to his successor in the Foreign Department, Mr. Butler, who is now on tour in the Native States. At Viceregal Lodge, at least for the first half of the season, there is to be a new occupant of the important post of Private Secretary in the person of Mr. Pinhey, who acts during the absence of Colonel Dunlop-Smith on leave. Simla is already acquainted with Mr. Pinhey in his capacity of Resident of the go-ahead little Native State which has been distinguishing itself by affording a record bag in tigers to H. E. the Viceroy. It will now make his acquaintance in a more serious role. At Army Headquarters the principal change is the return of General Duff who has been absent all the winter on a mission to represent the financial interests of India in the new distribution of military charges. His arrival displaces General Mullaly who has now gone home on leave. In the Civil Secretariats Mr. Finley and Sir Frederick Upcott are principally missed. Their departure has rendered vacant the important posts of the Commercial membership of Council and the chairmanship of the Railway Board, regarding which official announcements are expected shortly.

The Telegraph strike has affected Simla less than most other stations. Even here, however, it has been serious enough, and it narrowly escaped being very much worse. What, for example, might not have happened had a settlement not been arrived at before the Mohmand difficulty arose, when the fate of isolated posts upon the frontier hung upon promptness in the communication of orders for the movement of troops

MANCHESTER!

FALL OF MR. CHURCHILL.

Notable Opposition Victory.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The following is the result of the Manchester (North) election :—

Mr. W. Joynson Hicks (Unionist)	5,417
Mr. Winston Churchill (Liberal) ...	4,988
Mr. Irving (Labour)	276

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Unionist papers are exultant over the fall of the Free Trade Citadel and declare that the result is an emphatic condemnation of the Government's policy.

The Liberal papers dwell on the number of outside organizations which were opposing Mr. Churchill, and on the venomous attacks of the press.

Mr. Joynson Hicks, in an interview, said that the foremost influences in his success were Home Rule, and the Education, Licensing and Miners' Eight Hours Bills, while the electors were intensely interested in Tariff Reform.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at the Reform Club, said that the defeat was a heavy blow and the consequences would be grave and serious, especially to Free Trade.

He referred to the low and blatent influence of a section of the local press.

It is understood that the Liberals of Dundee have telegraphed asking Mr. Churchill to contest Dundee.

The general expectation of Mr. Winston Churchill's downfall in North Manchester has been realised. Our anticipation on Saturday that he would lose a thousand votes has not been quite realised, his actual loss on his last poll being 657. But what is much more to the point is that his Unionist opponent has gained a thousand votes—1,019 to be exact—and has thus almost precisely paralelled the performance of Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, the Unionist candidate in Dewsbury. Even Mr. Lloyd George's rash offer of a bet to Mr. Churchill's constituents that Old Age Pensions would be an established fact within a year has not saved Manchester. Even the capture of the Irish vote has been to no purpose. It will be interesting to watch the fate of Mr. Churchill, who is now a Cabinet Minister without a seat in Parliament! Strange to say, Manchester was the last city which had the distinction (!) of giving the go-by to a Cabinet Minister. That was at the last General Election, when Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, lost the Eastern Division of the Cotton Capital by a majority of over two thousand. But Mr. Balfour was never in the forlorn position in which Mr. Churchill now stands. When the Prime Minister went out of office he also went out of power; and he and his party have so remained till now. After a few quiet months of golf and music Mr. Balfour was offered a seat in the House by Mr. Alban Gibbs, a member for the city of London, and the ex-Premier accepted. Mr. Gibbs succeeded his father as Lord Aldenham a few months ago.

But Mr. Churchill's position is Gilbertian. The Liberal party cannot feel over thankful to him; for surely nothing could have been more easily foreseen than his present discomfiture if he risked a contest. But rather than let a place in the Cabinet go to another man, and one with a safe seat, Mr. Churchill, in his youthful optimism and self-assurance, has fought a fight which his friends must have known would spell defeat. What Mr. Churchill will do now will be worth watching. Doubtless some loyal Liberal will accept the Chiltern Hundreds and retire, but a contest is probable in any case; for the Conservative forces have been wonderfully reorganised since 1906, and the party are full of fight.

As will be seen from the above telegrams, the Liberals of Dundee have wired offering to adopt him as their candidate in the forthcoming bye-election. Mr. Edmund Robertson, the ex-member, had a majority of 2,443; which would certainly want some pulling down, but after Peckham anything may happen. Three weeks ago it was reported by the *Nottingham Guardian* that Mr. Idris, the Liberal member for the Flint District, had offered to resign if Mr. Churchill was defeated at Manchester, but this Mr. Idris denies. His resignation would be useless, in any case, to Mr. Churchil, for his majority in 1906 was less than four hundred; and would probably not be anything now.

INDIAN COMMENTS.

The "Englishman" :—It will not do to cheer before the victory, especially when the fighting is of the type that is going on in North-West Manchester. It is excellent, however, to go into the fight with a high heart and a good cause, and this is what Mr. Churchill's opponent is doing. He needs all the backing he can get for he has a very hard task before him if he hopes to defeat his strenuous and very willy enemy. Mr. Balfour's letter ought to go a long way to putting heart into any waverers that there may be in the Conservative ranks. If all those who wobbled over to Mr. Churchill in 1906, and those who then refrained from voting, rally to the Imperial flag, Mr. Joynson Hicks ought to put Mr. Churchill to the trouble of looking for a fresh constituency to support his new-found Cabinet honours. The electors lists in North-West Manchester show 11,411 voters. In the last contest Mr. Churchill secured 5,639 and 4,398 voted for Mr. Hicks. Even if he does not secure a victory Mr. Hicks ought to lower Mr. Churchill's score, especially if the Socialist takes away a ragged crowd and splits the vote. The issues proposed by the Unionists are plain and straightforward, in happy contrast to the eternal shifting and the magnificent promises indulged in by the Liberals in their efforts to induce all the rebellious and doubtful in their fold to come up to the scratch. As Mr. Balfour says, the spectacle afforded by the Liberal battle is unexampled, and in more ways than that meant in the letter. The example is not a pleasant one.

SIAMESE TREATY.

British Rights Safeguarded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Reuter understands that the draft of the Siamese Treaty agreed upon between Mr. Paget, the British Minister, and the Siamese Government has reached the Foreign Office, but has not yet been submitted to the Cabinet. There is every reason to believe the rights of British subjects in Siam will be found fully safeguarded.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

ANOTHER NAVAL DISASTER.

CRUISER AND LINER COLLIDE.

Feared Loss of 30 Lives.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

H. M. Cruiser *Gladiator* and the liner *St. Paul* collided during a snowstorm off the Needles.

The cruiser was beached and is now lying on her beam-ends.

It is feared that twenty blue jackets have perished. The liner's bows were damaged and she is now standing by.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Yesterday's storm in the Channel was the most terrific experienced since 1881. All shipping traffic was suspended.

A roll-call last night showed that thirty of the *Gladiator's* crew were missing.

The *St. Paul* has returned to Southampton. The damage sustained by her is remarkably slight. The *Gladiator* was lying-to at the time the collision occurred. The *St. Paul* was steaming slowly and crashed into the cruiser amidships, making a hole in the latter vessel, which steamed towards the shore and heeled over.

The boats were launched with difficulty. The Commander was the last to leave.

A magnificent display of discipline was witnessed. The crew, in obedience to the officers, ranked up on the port side of the sinking vessel while the starboard side was settling down, and marched in batches to the boats which the coastguards launched.

The lowering of the *Gladiator's* boats was most difficult owing to the vessel careering. When the position became desperate, many leapt into the sea, but were picked up by coastguards. Most of the men clambered on to the upturned side of the cruiser.

Luckily the collision occurred in shoal water in-shore, otherwise the disaster would have been frightful in view of the storm which was raging.

This terrible disaster has an added significance from its following so quickly upon the disaster to the destroyer *Tiger*, which was clean cut through by the cruiser *Berwick* in the Channel less than a month ago, thirty six lives being lost.

The sinking of the *Tiger* was accompanied by a more grievous loss of life than any disaster since the foundering of the sloop *Condor* in a gale off Cape Flattery, in the Pacific, in December, 1901. The following is a list of more recent catastrophes which the fleet has suffered:

1901.—Destroyer *Cobra* sunk in a severe gale off the Lincolnshire coast; Lieutenant Bosworth Smith and 66 others drowned.

1901.—Gun accident on board the battleship *Royal Sovereign*; 5 men killed and 19 injured.

1901.—Sloop *Condor* foundered, with all hands off Cape Flattery, Commander Clifton Slater and 102 others drowned.

1902.—Gun explosion on board the battleship *Mars*; Lieutenants Monroe and Miller and 10 men killed.

1902.—Lieutenant Arthur Pringle and two men killed on board the battleship *Formidable*.

1903.—Boiler accident on board the cruiser *Blake*. 2 men killed and 5 injured.

1904.—Submarine A 1 run down by the *Berwick Castle*, off the Nab, and sunk; 11 deaths.

1905.—Explosions on Submarine A 5; 1 officer and 5 men killed.

1905.—Submarine A 8 sunk off Plymouth Breakwater; 15 drowned.

1905.—Battleship *Montagu* wrecked on Lundy Island; no deaths.

1906.—Torpedo-boat No. 56 capsized at Port Said; 7 drowned.

1907.—Explosion on board Submarine C 8; 1 officer killed.

£2,000,000 WILL.

Mr. Clark of Paisley.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Mr. Stewart Clark, a thread manufacturer of Paisley, has left £2,000,000.

Although Mr. Asquith's total estimate for death duties in the financial year just ended was exceeded, the amount received as the result of the higher rates imposed by last year's Finance Act on fortunes over £150,000 in value has fallen short of his expectation.

In his Budget speech last year Mr. Asquith estimated that the increase in the duties would mean the receipt of an additional £600,000. According to the published values of estates, however, the extra sum thus realised is £470,703.

This figure may be increased if the estate of the late Lord Overtoun, reputed to be a millionaire, is found to have passed probate within the period, but the estimate of £600,000 would still not be reached.

It was expected that the chief source of the estimated increase would be derived from estate exceeding £1,000,000 but only one fortune of this amount passed probate. The estate in question was that of Mrs. Rylands, of Manchester, who left £3,448,692, and was taxed on the highest scale possible—i.e. 10 per cent. on one million and 15 per cent. on the excess. Duty amounting to £467,305 was paid on this estate, instead of £275,896, which would have been payable under the old scale at 8 per cent.

Lord Nunburnholme, Mr. T. F. Blackwell (of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell), Mr. Edmund Yates, builder, and Mr. John Stirling ironmaster, each left fortunes of between three-quarters of a million and a million. These estates paid duty at 10 per cent. instead of 7 1-2 per cent. and the higher scale produced an increase of £95,120.

The higher scale (9 per cent. instead of 7 1-2 per cent.) on four fortunes of between half a million and three-quarters of a million accounted for an increase of £36,829. There were twenty-eight estates between £250,000 and £500,000. The raising of the duty from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. realised an additional £95,247. The extra half per cent. duty—7 per cent., instead of 6 1-2 per cent.—on fifty-two estates between £150,000 and £250,000 accounted for £52,098.

SIR R. BULLER.

Seriously Ill.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Sir Redvers Buller is suffering from jaundice and his condition is somewhat serious.

DISASTROUS CYCLONES.

American Cities Wrecked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Cyclones have swept Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama. Several towns have been almost totally wrecked and many badly damaged.

Two hundred and fifty people are reported to have been killed, most of whom were Negroes, and 400 injured.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The latest estimate of the fatalities caused by the cyclone in the United States is 500.

Another cyclone devastated Georgia and Alabama yesterday morning.

NEW YORK FAILURE.

A Liverpool Firm.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A telegram from New York states that Messrs. T. A. McIntyre and Company, members of the Stock and Produce Exchanges and of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, have failed.

AMERICA AND PANAMA.

Mr. Taft to Negotiate.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Mr. Taft, with a warship and a detachment of Marines, is proceeding to Panama to negotiate with regard to pending questions between the United States and Panama and Columbia.

WEATHER AT HOME.

Snow-storms Continue.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Snow-storms still continue throughout the country.

SHIPBUILDING LOCK-OUT.

Arbitration Refused.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The shipbuilders on the North-East Coast have declared a lock-out. They have refused arbitration and demand that the men shall return on reduced wages.

FOOTBALL.

The Association Cup

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The final tie of the Association Cup between Newcastle United and Wolverhampton Wanderers was played off at the Crystal Palace this afternoon in boisterous weather. The ground was in good condition.

A crowd of sixty thousand spectators watched the game, which resulted in a win for Wolverhampton Wanderers by 3 goals to 1.

LATER.

For the Association Cup final between Newcastle United and Wolverhampton Wanderers, 170 special trains have been run bringing Northumberland and Staffordshire spectators to London.

The Crystal Palace ground was protected from the weather, and is in excellent condition.

The betting was 5 to 2 on Newcastle United.

CRAVEN STAKES OFF.

Owing to Snowfall.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The result of the race for the Craven Stakes has not yet been received and has evidently miscarried.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A snowstorm occurred at Newmarket on Thursday and the Craven Stakes and two other races had to be postponed and have now been abandoned.

Racing was impossible yesterday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The race for the Craven Stakes was postponed on account of the heavy snowfall the previous night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 25

Following are the prices for the City and Suburban to be run on 29th April :—

11 to 2 against Linacre.
7 to 1 against Oakleigh II.
8 to 1 against Desmond's Pride.
8 to 1 against Land League.
8 to 1 against Dean Swift.
10 to 1 Snow Leopard.
14 to 1 against Roseate Dawn.
20 to 1 against others.

M. P.'S DEATH.

No Election Likely.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The death is announced of Colonel Kenyon Slaney, Unionist member for North Shropshire.

It is improbable that a contest will take place in this constituency, as Col. Kenyon Slaney's majority, though only 166, would be sure to be increased.

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

BIG BORDER FIGHT.

Many Killed and Wounded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Several papers, notably the "Times" and "Daily Mail," comment on the apparent laxity of the Amir's officers in allowing the tribesmen to cross the border; but it is pointed out at the India Office that they are quite beyond the control of Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The following telegram has been received from General Willcocks, Shankargarh, dated 24th April :

Two columns, consisting of all available troops on this border, to-day reconnoitred and searched out the enemy's "lashkars" on the foothills, two miles west of Shabkadr.

The column under Colonel Unwin, 21st Cavalry, consisting of one squadron of the 21st Cavalry, 18th Battery, R. F. A, 2 guns Derajat Mountain Battery, 100 Warwicks, 400 Seaforths and 150 of the 28th Punjabis, moved up the Gandab Valley, as far as the village of Shahbar Kor. The enemy's strength was ascertained and the position of his sangars. The enemy is mostly armed with the Lee-Metford and Martini rifles.

Our Casualties.—Lieut. Clive Gray, Seaforth Highlanders, my orderly officer attached to Colonel Unwin, dangerously wounded, gunshot wound in chest.

No. 9145, Pte. Bain Alexander, B Company, Seaforths, severe wound in face.

The column under Brigadier-General Anderson, consisting of 300 Northumberland Fusiliers, 200 Royal Warwicks, 250, 53rd Sikhs, 320, 57th Rifles, 150, 59th Rifles, one squadron, 21st Cavalry and guns, 80th Battery, R. F. A., moved against the enemy's sangared position, north-west of Matta. The enemy offered a determined resistance, but all his positions were gallantly carried by the troops. One sangar was taken by the 37th Rifles with the bayonet. The Warwicks found the enemy escaping through a gorge, and inflicted a heavy loss on them with their rifles. The enemy is estimated at a minimum of 4,000 men. General Anderson commanded with much dash, and has inflicted a heavy blow on the Mohmands.

The following casualties occurred :—

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

Killed—No 895, Pte. R. J. Ross, No. 9515, and Pte. F. Morris

57TH RIFLES.

Killed—No. 2304, Sepoy Wazir Singh, No. 2149, Sepoy Suchet Singh, and No. 1534, Lance. Naik Devi Singh;

19TH LANCERS.

Killed—No. 2954, Sowar Raj Mal.

The following are wounded :

NORTHUMBERLAD FUSILIERS.

Captain C. W. Wreford Brown, gunshot wound in right thigh, severe.

2ND ROYAL WARWICKS.

Lieutenant G. D. Martin, gunshot wound in thigh, dangerous.

2nd Lieutenant A. L. Hume Spry, gunshot wound in abdomen, dangerous.

No. 332 Lance Corporal Walter Moore, gunshot wound in abdomen, dangerous.

No. 426, Pte. Bert Wyncup, in left thigh, severe;

No. 6731, Pte. Edward Gould, in left thigh, severe;

No. 316, Pte. John Gurney, in left foot, severe;

No. 9101, Pte. Harry Lloyd, in chest, severe;

No. 277, Pte. Daniel Gregory, in right shoulder, slight;

No. 8136, Pte. Arthur Jay, in right ear, slight;

No. 11, Pte. Henry Nixon, in left arm, severe;

No. 34, Pte. George West, in right foot, severe;

No. 7774, Pte. Oswald Oliver, in right arm, slight;

No. 832, Pte. Albert Stone, fracture of right thigh, severe.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

No. 7805, Pte. William Dewse, gun shot wounds in both thighs and on right hand, severe:

No. 5199, Colour Sergt. Albert Pearce, in arm, slight;

No. 9295, Sergt. William Blaides, on face, slight.

80TH BATTERY, R. F. A.

No. 794, Sergt. Hedley Morgan, in left shoulder, slight.

ROYAL WARWICKS.

No. 4921, Pte. Spiers, in foot, slight.

57TH RIFLES.

Jamadar Bhagat Singh, in right thigh, slight;

No. 1953, Lance-Naik Darab Khan, in left thigh, slight;

No. 2731, Sepoy Bir Singh, in left foot, slight;

No. 2910, Sepoy Farman Ali, in right foot, slight;

No. 2587 Sepoy Gyan Singh, in right arm, slight;

No 2947, Fateh Mahmad, in right thigh, slight:

No. 928 Havildar Sugar Singh in left thigh, severe;

No. 2323, Sepoy Hamed Gul, in the head, dangerous;

No. 4442, Sepoy Hakim Singh, in left shoulder, severe;

No 1616 Havildar Bahawal Khan in left knee, severe;

No. 2577, Sepoy Hir Zaman, in left hand, severe;

No. 1254, Lance-Naik Dewan Singh, in right arm, severe;

No. 2943, Sepoy Wattan Singh, in right knee, severe;

No. 2986, Sepoy Zaman Ali, in neck, dangerous;

No. 1958, Lance-Naik Shibdial Singh, in right thigh, severe;

No. 2088, Lance-Naik Ahmed Khan, in right forearm, severe;

No. 2158, Sepoy Bakhtawar, in left forearm, severe.

No. 3245, Havildar Sultan Ali, in left leg, slight.

No. 4174, Sepoy Gul Mir, in the mouth, severe;

No. 4475, Sepoy Ourmukh Singh, in the chest, right side, severe.

No. 3843, Sepoy Bishen Singh, in left thigh, severe.

No. 4427, Sepoy Asghar Khan, in the chest, right side, severe.

No. 4230, Sepoy Amur Singh, in the knee, right side, severe.

No. 4142, Sepoy Tara Singh, in the left arm, slight.

No. 4361, Sepoy Jawar Singh, in the right leg, severe.

No. 89, Jamadar Jahandad Khan, in right ankle, slight.

No. 4442, Sepoy Kata Singh, in left arm, severe.

53RD SIKHS.

No. 3526, Sepoy Gurdik Singh, wound in left jaw, severe

The following casualties occurred at Garhi Sadar during sniping, last night :—

57TH RIFLES.

Killed—No. 2190, Sepoy Amal Din.

57RD SIKHS.

No. 1791, Havildar Teara Singh, wounded in Camp on 22nd, thigh, severe.

No. 2731, Sepoy Bir Singh, gunshot wound in left foot, severe.

No. 1958, Lance-Naik Shibdial Singh, gunshot wound in right side, slight.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

No details of any further fighting have as yet (7 p.m.) been received. General Willcocks telegraphing late last night reported that, from accounts coming in, the enemy would appear to have last over 100 killed in yesterday's fighting; other reports state that the Mohmands, feeling that they were hopelessly committed, were bent on fighting but were experiencing considerable difficulty in supplying their 'lashkars" in so advanced and barren a locality.

It is stated that amongst the enemy's killed, was he brother of Shaker Naib, Kotwal of Jelalabad, who has taken so prominent a part in the organisation of the Mohmand "lashkars."

News from Ningrahar to-day is to the effect that parties of Afghans continue to cross the Kabul river, at Lalpura, *en route* for the scene of fighting; whilst in Ningrahar itself, there are at least two large "lashkars" whose objective is not as yet fully declared.

The Sufi Sahib of Brobgai, a very prominent Afghan mullah, is apparently the organiser of these "lashkars"; it is the son of this mullah who is now with the Mohmand forces.

Frontier reports also state that emissaries have been sent to Tirah for the purpose of preaching a *jehad*, but these require further confirmation and at the moment of writing everything remains quiet in the country south of the Kabul river.

According to news received to-day from the Malakand side, the local khans and levies state their intention and ability to defend the Panjkora bridge against any attack from the Bajour side Nothing has yet been heard of the attack on it, which has been projected for last night

There is no news of further fighting this morning.

Lieutenant G. D. Martin, Royal Warwicks, has died from the effect of his wounds. The other wounded are doing well.

LATER.

General Willcocks yesterday made a reconnaissance to and beyond the village of Hafiz Kor. He saw no signs of the enemy, all their positions and encampments in front of the Shabkadr-Ab Zai line having been abandoned. As a further test money to the flight of the "lashkars" caused not only by their losses of the previous day, but by the difficulties they experienced in supply, it may be added that for the first time for many nights no sniping, raiding or wire cutting took place on the nights of Friday and Saturday. Late last night a rumour was current in some of the enemy collecting in the neighbourhood of Michni, but so far nothing further has been heard of this gathering. It seems beyond doubt that the main body has retired in the direction of the Bohai Dag. From reports now coming in from Ningrahar it would appear that the enemy suffered severe losses in Friday's action. The killed and wounded men are being carried through Lalpura and it is said that some of those accompanying the wounded admit 240 casualties. Shakar Haib, Kotwal of Jelalabad, has returned to Hazarnas, wounded in the head, and bringing with him the corpse of his brother. Ilm, late an officer of the Amir's Khassadars. The Afghans of Ningrahar are said to be considerably disheartened by the extent of their losses, but small parties of Ghazis continue to pass up to the Mohmand country through Lalpura, whilst there is no sign yet of the dispersal of the two large "lashkars" already reported in Ningrahar. There seems little reason to doubt that deliberate efforts are now being made to stir up the Afridis against us, and several emissaries from the Afghan mullahs have recently arrived in Afridi territory for this purpose. So far they do not appear to have met with any marked success. There is no news yet of any attack on the Panjkora Bridge, but it is reported that a Bajauri "lashkar," whose object it is supposed to be to carry out such an attack, has arrived at Miankille.

The following corrections and addition to the casualty list have been received from General Willcocks. On the night of the 24th April, accidentally shot at Shabkadr :—Killed—No. 4007. Corporal John Satchwell; dangerously wounded—No. 8953, Pte Alfred Muir, in forearm; both of the Royal Warwicks.

Telegraphing this evening, General Willcocks reports that all the wounded are doing well.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

Discussing the Mohmand situation the "Pioneer" remarks that the ohmand organisation is such that its mixed force may hold to ether, for an indefinite time, and in spite of its first repulse, each day will see additions to its strength. First reports spoke of 4,000 or 5,000 men, but a few days later, these numbers had doubled, and now the figures must be much higher.

Leaders, such as Hazrat and Tagao Mullah, command the highest respect from their connection with the Kabul Court; and Sufi Mullah also has a large following. It is to the preaching of these men, backed by a swarm of peppery priests, that we owe the present rising. Orders may have been issued from Kabul to check them though there is no direct information to this effect; but local officers of the Amir, at Dakka, still make not the least effort to prevent bands from crossing the river to Lalpura, the principal Mohmand town, and thence marching towards our frontier.

The "Pioneer's" Peshawar correspondent gives further details regarding the Mohmand fighting.

He says :—As far as can be gathered from present meagre reports, strong bodies of tribesmen attacked the line of posts, along Michni-Shabkadr and Muttah line, and numbers of them passed through the open ground lying between Shahkadr and Michni Fort, and made their way behind the British line of posts. They penetrated as far as the village of Buttoram, situated 4 or 5 miles due east of Shahkadr, which they attacked and burnt.

Another force attacked the post protecting the Bridge of Boats, over the branch of the Kabul river at Adezai; the post was, however, strongly held and the defending force was able to beat off the attack, and the Bridge is, according to latest accounts, intact.

It is not clear what then occurred, but apparently when dawn came, and General Willcocks was able to see how matters stood, an attack was made on the body of the enemy, posted in front of the village of Shankargarh, and within British territory, and heavy fighting ensued, in which the guns of two batteries being freely used, a large number of tribesmen are said to have been killed.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

New Royal Warrant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

A new Royal Warrant, amending the rules for promotion of officers of the Indian Medical Service, is published.

After the usual formalities, it continues : The substantive ranks of medical officers in Our Indian Military Forces shall be as follows :—

Surgeon General (ranking as Major General), Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, Major, Captain and Lieutenant.

The Director-General of Our Indian Medical Service shall hold the substantive rank of Surgeon-General, but may rank as Lieutenant-General, when approved by Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Except as otherwise herein provided, a Lieutenant shall be promoted to the rank of Captain, on completion of three years' full pay service, if he has previously qualified in such manner as may be prescribed by Our Secretary of State for India in Council. An officer, who has not so qualified, may be provisionally promoted, if in the opinion of Our Secretary of State for India in Council he has not had a reasonable opportunity of qualifying. Such provisional promotion may be cancelled, as soon as he has had such an opportunity and has not qualified.

Except as otherwise herein provided, a Captain shall be promoted to the rank of Major on completion of 12 years' full pay service, but this period may be reduced by six months, in the case of an officer who produces satisfactory evidence of progress in any branch of knowledge, which is likely to increase his efficiency.

Except as otherwise herein provided, a Major shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of eight years' full pay service in the rank of Major. Time on half pay, not exceeding one year, shall be allowed to reckon as service for promotion under Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4, where removal to half pay has been the consequence of medical unfitness caused by duty, military or civil.

A Captain after at least six years' service, a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel, may be promoted to the next higher rank by Brevet for distinguished service in the Field or for distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

ABILITY AND MERIT REWARDED.

A certain number of Lieutenant-Colonels may be specially selected for increased pay, for ability and merit. Promotion from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, with increased pay, to that of Surgeon-General shall be given by selection for ability and merit, and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to Us in writing and recorded in the office of Our Secretary of State for India. A Lieutenant-Colonel may also be promoted to the rank of Colonel and a Colonel to the rank of Surgeon-General for distinguished service in the field. In any such case, the officer shall remain Supernumerary in the higher rank until the vacancy to which, in the ordinary course, he would have been promoted, or in the case of an officer promoted to the rank of Colonel, until selection for the rank of Surgeon-General or appointment as Our Honorary Physician or Surgeon. Under Article 13, an officer below the rank of Colonel shall be promoted to that rank, remaining supernumerary of his rank until he would have attained the rank of Colonel. In ordinary course an officer below the rank of Colonel, who may be appointed as Our Honorary Physician or Surgeon after retirement from the service, shall be granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

EXCHANGES PERMITTED.

Exchanges between officers of Our Staff of Indian Medical Service and officers of Our Royal Army Medical Corps, below the rank of Major, and transfers of such officers from either of the above services to the other, shall be permitted, subject to the approval of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Secretary of State for India in Council, on the following conditions :—

(1) That the officers shall have less than seven years' service; (2) that the senior officer exchanging shall take the place of the junior on the Departmental list and shall not be promoted under Articles 3, 4 and 5, until the officer next above him shall have been so promoted; (3) that the junior officer exchanging shall be placed for seniority next all medical officers whose commissions have the same date as his own; and (4) that the officer transferred shall be placed for seniority below all medical officers holding the same rank at the time of his transfer, and shall not be promoted under Article 3, 4 or 5 until the officer next above him shall have been promoted.

AGES FOR RETIREMENT.

With a view to maintain the efficiency of the Service, medical officers shall be placed on the retired list, when they attain the following ages :—Director-General 62, Surgon-General and Colonel 60, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major 55; but a Lieutenant-Colonel, who has been specially selected for increased pay, if he attains the age of 55 years before he becomes entitled to the pension for 30 years' service, may be retained until completion of such service, and in any special case, where it would appear to be for the good of Our Service that an officer should be continued in employment, he may be so continued, subject in each case to the sanction of our Secretary of State for India in Council. An officer appointed after the 11th September, 1890, who may retire on pension before completing 30 years' service shall be liable, till he completes 55 years of age, to be recalled to duty in case of emergency.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Six of the most meritorious medical officers of the Service shall be named Our Honorary Physician, and six Our Honorary Surgeons.

CHOLERA IN COLLIERIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

Professor Haffkine has inoculated a large number of European colliery assistants, native clerks, mistries and others, at Jherria. Doctors are being engaged to deal with the dead bodies. An official report says that unless a good downpour of rain descends shortly, the situation must necessarily be grave.

The Port Officer of Akyab telegraphs that the Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway reports that the Superintendent of Land Records witnessed high flames from a volcanic eruption on the night of the 20th instant, about fifteen miles seaward and due West of Ugapsli village, in Latitude 18°26', N.; Longitude 94°19' 30" E.

P. W. D. REORGANISATION.

Government Resolution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

A resolution of the Government of India is published, discussing the changes in the P. W. D. Engineering Establishment, which were announced last March.

The Government of India state, they have recognized, that in the altered circumstances of the country the existing rates of pay are insufficient to ensure the recruitment of Engineers, with the requisite qualifications, either in England or in India, or to maintain that standard of efficiency, which is requisite to the proper maintenance and control of the great system of Public Works on which the advancement and prosperity of the country so largely depend. The question of reorganising the pay of the service is complicated by the inclusion in one list of Imperial Engineers, recruited in England and Provincial Engineers recruited in India, the latter drawing a lower rate of pay. The Provincial Service was constituted in 1892, but up to the present time its officers, though on a lower scale of pay and under different rules in regard to leave and pension, are borne on the same list as the Engineers of the Imperial Service, a practice not in accordance with that followed in any other department.

It has been decided that the opportunity afforded by the alteration of the rates of pay, should be taken to give full effect to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and to separate the cadres of the Imperial and Provincial Services. The Governor-General in Council, with the approval of his Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is therefore pleased to sanction the following changes in organisation, with effect from the 8th March of 1908, the date on which the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject was received in India.

The resolution then goes on to detail the new scales of pay as already announced and continues :—" All Provincial Engineers now in the department are given the option of electing for these new conditions of service. If the election is made within two months from the date of this resolution, it will take effect from the date from which the new scale is sanctioned; otherwise with effect from the date of election. A reasonable extension of time at the discretion of local Governments and Administrations may be permitted in the case of officers on leave or on foreign service out of India, in the case of both Imperial and Provincial Engineers. All the time spent on leave with allowances on foreign service, and on deputation on special duty, will count as service for increments on the time scale, in the absence of orders in any particular case to the contrary.

In regard to the date on which increments become due the rule in Civil Service Regulations, Article 151, will apply. This will not, however, in any way affect the question of relative seniority, which, as at present, will be regulated by the date of the order, or of the appointment, as the case may be. The initial salary, which each officer, now in the service, is to draw under the new scales of pay, will be determined by the local Governments, except in the case of officers on the minor administration list whose promotion has hitherto been regulated by the Government of India. The initial salary to be drawn by these officers will be communicated in due course to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam and to the local Administrations concerned.

In determining the initial pay under the new scales, it should be understood, that, though local Governments are accorded full power to fix the pay of any officer within the maximum admissible for his length of service, no officer whose promotion has been retarded in the past is, by reason of length of service, entitled to claim a higher rate of pay under the new scales, than that admitted to the officers immediately above him in the seniority list. Indian College officers on the Imperial rates of pay will count service, for the purpose of the new incremental scale, from the date on which they attained the pay of Rs. 350.

The new scale will be introduced, so as not to cause any reduction in the emoluments (substantive pay plus exchange compensation allowance) actually drawn, at present, by any officer, Imperial or Provincial, under the existing scale in any case in which, under the new scale, the pay admissible is less; the difference between such pay and the old scale of pay plus exchange compensation. Allowance will be allowed, as a personal allowance, to be reduced or absorbed, as the recipient's pay or salary is increased under the new scale.

Further, no officer shall be called upon to refund any excess of pay, which he may have actually drawn, under competent authority, between the date on which the new scales of pay takes effect, viz., the 8th March, 1908, and the actual date of the orders of the local Government or Administration regulating the position of the officer on the incremental scale, and any officer, whether Imperial or Provincial, permanently promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, on or before the date of this resolution, may be permitted to retain that rank, irrespective of his position on the new incremental scales of pay.

PAY OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The pay to be drawn by Royal Engineers in the administrative classes, is determined, by Resolution No. 1140, dated 15th October, 1906, and separate orders will issue in due course in regard to the pay to be drawn by these officers in the Executive and Assistant classes, consequent on the revision of the Civil rates of pay now sanctioned.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS.

It will now be necessary to fix a separate cadre for Imperial and for Provincial Engineers for each province or branch of the Service, and this matter, which is not one of urgency, will be taken up, in due course, in communication with the various local Governments and Administrations. The strength of the Provincial Service has with the sanction of the Secretary of State been fixed for the present at 220 officers, and separate cadres will, ther-

fore, be laid down for each Provincial Branch of the Service working up to this total, the balance of requirements being provided for in the Cadres for Imperial Engineers.

It may be explained, that, in order to as provided in the scale of pay laid the down, the promotion of each qualified Provincial Engineer to the Executive class after three years' service on his maximum pay as an Assistant Engineer, in other words in his 16 year of service, it is estimated, that it will be necessary to reserve a minimum of 75 Divisional charges for this service. This number will accordingly be eventually reserved and distributed over the various Provincial Cadres.

IMPERIAL ENGINEERS FOR PROVINCIAL CHARGES.

The Provincial Service, which was introduced by resolution No. 2112 G dated 19th January, 1892, is still in its infancy, the total strength at present, being 145 officers, and no officer of that service has consequently yet reached the stage in his 3areer, when his fitness for Administrative rank would, ordinarily, require consideration. All Administrative charges must, therefore, be filled for the timebeing, by Imperial Engineers, and the Cadres for Provincial Engineers will, for the present, beconfined to the Executive and Assistant classes.

INDIAN ELEMENT TO BE RECOGNISED.

The Governor General in Council, however, fully recognises the necessity of increasing the strength of the Provincial Service, as soon as this is found to be practicable, in order to provide a larger field of employment for person, who have been trained in this country. The scheme now sanctioned for the Provincial Service must not, therefore, be regarded as finally determining the position of that Service in the Public Works Department, but rather as providing the frame work of a scheme, to be subsequently enlarged, in the direction of giving the Indian element in the department, a larger share in the administration of the Public Works of their country as they prove their fitness for the higher posts. The Governor-General in Council therefore, directs that a careful reconsideration of the strength and constitution of the Provincial Service shall be undertaken at periodical intervals of five years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The following officers have been appointed specialists in advanced operative surgery and have been posted as shown against their names—Lieutenant J. Mackenzie, 7th Meerut Division, Captains J. H. Burges, W. S. Burges and Captain J. B. Weldon, to Secunderabad Division.

The following transfers of Cantonment Majistrates have been ordered :—Lieutenant Colonel Wyllie, from leave, to Mandalay, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Multan, Captain Carwithers, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Multan, on relief, to assume charge of the Assistant Contonment Magistrate of Ambala.

Captain Scott, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Ambala, on being relieved by Captain Carwithers, to revert to regimental duty.

The Government of India have sanctioned the addition during 1908-9 of 2,500 men to the Indian Army Reserve.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps on the Indian Establishment are due for relief during the trooping season 1908-9, being tour expired:—Lieutenant-Colonels Woodhouse, Rose, Morse, Treherne, Donnet, Jones, Wilson, Gordon, Carr Sexton, Yarr, Lavie Fallon, Donaldson, Newland, Russell, and Marks ; Majors Durant, Lale Raymond, Morgan Blenkinsop, Hallaran, Mould, McDowell, Begbie, Beyts, Tyacke, Mitchell, Condon Taylor, Buswell Tibbits, Milner, Profeit, and Hooper ; Captains, Curme, Wroughton, Douglas, Knox, Croly, Walker, Hyde, Houghton, Carr, Myles, Steele, Davidson, Pinches, Smith, Harding, Beatty Tyndale, Davidson, Mckenzie, Walker, Hayes, Crossley, Ainsworth, Balck Storrs, Clarke Reed, Conway, Bagshawe, Webb, Browne Rutterford, Kelly, Harding, Franklin, Bell, Coates, Wood, Carmichael, Bridges, Webster, Meldon, Willmot and Kelly. Pennefather, Brown, Dunbar, Ahern, Carmichael, Crawford, Bramhall and Stack.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to extend their service in India one year :—Lieutenant Colonel Have, by Majors More Cameron and Grech ; Captains Martins, Hull, Meadows and Harty.

The exceptionally large number of officers to be relived next trooping season is one of the results of the late South African War. There were practically no reliefs in 1902-03, consequently a large number of officers had to be sent out to replace those due for some in 1903-04.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R. B. Berkley, Political Agent, has been granted eleven months' leave.

Captain A. B. Drummond, on return from leave, is posted as Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

Major E. W. Hore, I. M. S., has been granted one year's leave.

Mr. A W. Dentith, I. C. S., to be Superintendent, Cooch Behar State .

Brevet-Colonel C. Hutton-Dawson is appointed Commandant, Mewar Bhil Corps.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R Sheepshanks has been granted six months' leave from the 15th proximo.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major B. G. Seton, I.M.S., is confirmed as Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and is granted six months' leave. Lieutenant-Colonel A T. Brown, I.M.S., will officiate.

Reverend B. Kitchin, Chaplain, Nasirabad, has been granted three months' leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. S. Hart, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, has six months' leave. Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck will act for him.

CAPTAIN LIVINGSTONE LEARMOUTH, 15th Hussars, who me with a serious accident while pigsticking at Mantra, is now convalescent.

RANGOON BURGLARY.

Trial of the Thief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

To-day, Major Vaughan, Cantonment Magistrate, recorded evidence in the case against Ah Kyin, and not Ah Chain as originally wired.

The accused, Ah Kyin, was the Chinaman who was shot by the wife of Captain Bushe, when she found him in her bed-room one morning towards the end of last month. The accused was at first treated in the Rangoon Civil General Hospital, he was then removed to the infirmary, in the Rangoon Central Jail, from which he was brought down to-day, under escort, having sufficiently recovered from his wounds, to stand his trial.

The first witness called for the prosecution, which was conducted by Inspector Smith, for the Crown, was Mrs. Bushe, the wife of Captain Bushe, R.A. She stated, that on the morning of 31st March last, at 3-30, she woke up, and saw a man in her bed-room ; she could not distinguish who it was ; he appeared to be coming at her, so she shot at him with a revolver, which she always kept unders neath her pillow. He tried to make off, and she fired two more shots at him ; she did not know which hit him. She called out to her husband, who came with a light ; the man had, by that time, got away down the stairs, where he fell ; both the witness and her husband saw him lying on the stairs ; she then saw that he was a Chinaman, but she could not identify the man. Three weeks before, the house had been broken into and the silver articles lying on her dressing table were stolen. She identified the articles before the Court, except the augur, as her property. The clocks were found the same morning in the garden; the gold and pearl brooch (produced) was found in accused's pocket; the augur was also found in his possession, and a Persian dagger, with a thin curve, tapering to a very fine point, was found on the stairs.

Captain Bushe, R.A., husband of last witness, said that about 3-30 a.m. on 31st of March last, he was awakened by hearing shots fired in his wife's bed-room. Mrs. Bushe called out, that there had been a man in the room and she had fired at him. Witness heard somebody run down the stairs, and then the sound of a fall ; witness then lit a lamp and went to the spot ; he found a Chinaman lying halfway down the stairs. Witness could not swear to the man, as he did not see him in a good light. A Persian knife was lying a couple of steps above him ; the knife was bare, the sheath being found on the man. Witness whistled to try and call a policeman, but one did not turn up for some time. Lieutenant Gregory was the first to turn up from the Mess opposite, and Lieutenant Howlett soon afterwards. Lieutenant Howlett then went to call some men from the Artillery ground, but in the meantime the Police Constables turned up. The accused was searched by the Burmese policemen and an augur was found, underneath the Chinaman's body; a pair of gold-rimmed glasses in the pouch of his belt, and in the same pouch was a gold and pearl brooch, belonging to Mrs. Bushe, on the verandah downstairs. Witness found a Japanese box and a China tray ; and, outside, two clocks and other articles were found scattered about the verandah, some in one place, some in another. Witness found that two holes had been bored in the front door, near the lower bolt, and three in the drawing-room door ; the Chinese shoes (produced) were stolen from the drawing room; the house had been robbed, about a month before, when a number of silver articles were taken from his wife's dressing table.

Lieutenant Gregory, R. A., said that on the morning of the 31st of March last, he was aroused by hearing shots and shouts, coming from Captain Bushe's quarters. Witness armed himself with a revolver and went over to the spot ; he saw a number of boxes lying outside the front door. Mrs. Bushe called out to witness, that there was a thief downstairs, and as witness entered, he saw the accused before the Court, lying half way down the stairs ; he was groaning, his hands were covered with blood, and a dagger was lying on the stairs, two steps above him; there was also an augur lying on the step, nearly underneath him. Witness lifted his clothes, to see if he had any arms on him, but only found the sheath of the dagger in his belt, and a few small articles. Mrs. Bushe's brooch was the only article which he remembered having seen, the article which he remembered having sent to the police was found on the accused ; it was in his waist; also a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles (the property of Conductor Clarke). Two Burmese constables arrived about half an hour afterwards. Witness saw that holes had been bored in the doors, when they examined the bungalow.

Lieutenant E. G. Howlett, R. G. A., said, he was awakened by the sound of two shots, when the Mess Durwan came in to him and said, that there was shooting going on at Captain Bushe's house. Witness immediately got up, dressed hurriedly, and told the Durwan to call Lieutenant Gregory. Witness ran over to Captain Bushe's house, and called out to him. Witness entered, when he got a reply, and found a Chinaman lying on the stairs. Lieutenant Gregory had arrived before he did. The man was lying on his back Witness then spoke to seeing the dagger, the augur and other articles. Witness went to fetch some men from the Guard ; he brought back two men ; some constables had then arrived ; he saw the holes which had been bored in the door.

Head Constable Po Thwe was examined and spoke to having found accused in the house and taken him into custody.

The case for prosecution was then closed, and the Court examined Ah Kyin, the accused, who was undefended.

In his defence he mentioned the name of Ah Poy, the Chinaman who was recently tried and convicted by the same Court for theft of articles from the house of the Rev. Blandford, in the investigation of which case, the Police ascertained from Ah Kyin the information, which enabled, them to trace Rev. Blandford's missing property. In his defence Ah Kyin, the present accused, said that he was living near the Chinese Cemetery, and that he had been working under Ah Poy; he had gone to his brother's, Kim Chong, in Kemendine, as Ah Poy had wanted more carpenters, and, as he was passing a Sahib's house, at about 4 a. m., two men came running out and, immediately afterwards, a shot was fired, which hit him ; he (accused) fell down and became unconscious, and when he recovered, he found himself lying on the stairs, and that some Burmans were searching him ; a pair of spectacles and some small articles were found in his (accused's,) pockets. These articles did not belong to him, and, when he was shot, they were not in his possession. Accused was taken to the Guard and then to the Hospital. On the statement being read over to him, accused said he was going to his brother's house, as Ah Poy had no more work for him until the next day.

RANGOON, APRIL 25.

In the further hearing of the Cantonment Burglary cases, evidence was taken by Major Vaughan, Magistrate, against Ah Poy, the confederate of Ah Kyin.

Lieutenant Lynch deposed that his house was entered on the night of the 3rd ultimo. He identified the Jade handled dagger, a heart-shaped cardboard box, containing an assortment of pins and a Benares made brass lizard which were found in Ah Poy's box, and the dagger with Ah Kyin.

Captain Bushe and a Burmese head constable deposed to finding the dagger on Ah Kyin in Captain Bushe's.

Conductor Clarke, of the Indian Ordnance Department, deposed that on the morning of the 31st March, his house was broken into, and two work-boxes and a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles and a clock were stolen Complainant could not identify accused ; the clock was stolen from the dining-room and the spectacles from his daughter's room.

Further evidence was adduced, as to the finding of Lieutenant Lynch's articles in Ah Poy's house.

The Magistrate then charged Ah Poy with being in dishonest possession of stolen property, and Ah Kyin with thefts from the houses of Lieutenant Lynch and of Conductor Clarke, and with house-breaking with intention to commit theft from the house of Capt. Bushe.

Orders were reserved until Monday next.

FIRE IN POONA.

Enormous Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 26.

Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning a disastrous fire occurred in East Street, where the familiar shop of Messrs. Hajee Kassum Ludha and Sons and the Bombay Cycle Agency adjoining it were completely burnt down. From that hour till about noon the European Police officers of the Cantonment were engaged in putting out the fire, but it was difficult to do anything more than saturate the smouldering embers of the ruined building. The blaze was originally noticed by Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate, who resides not very far off, and by the officers of 114th Mahrattas, who had guests that night at their Mess, in Elphinstone Road, which runs parallel to East Street. Major Field was at once on the scene of the conflagration. In less than an hour fire engines of four native regiments in the station and of the Somersets and the Northampton's turned up, but they were powerless to save the flaming premises for want of an adequate supply of water in the locality. The cantonment fire pump, however, was set to work successfully from behind the building, and by four o'clock in the morning the flames were extinguished with the aid of a company of the 80th Carnatics and the fire piquet from the 121st Pioneers. All the assistance that could possibly be rendered by those who had assembled on the scene was given, but it was manifestly impossible to save Hajee Kassum Ludha's premises. The hissing, rowing flames had speedily consumed almost everything they contained, including furniture, carriages and sundry goods, and excluding about five hundred loaded cartridges. The Bombay Cycle Agency's shop was more fortunate. Some courageous spirits, who felt that its destruction was inevitable in view of the strong hold the flames had taken of Hajee Kassum Ludha's building, broke open the door of the shop and were just in time to save two motor cars and ten bicycles ; every other property, such as motor cycles and motor accessories and a number of bicycles, etc., were destroyed. Mr. Hajee Kassum Ludha, one of the best known merchants in Poona, had occupied the premises for about eighteen years and had recently stocked it with elaborate furniture, crockery, glassware and sundry household goods in which he dealt. He had a great number of demands in these lines for the approaching season, but all his valuable goods may now be seen in ashes, and not a scrap of his property was insured. He stands to lose something like a lakh of rupees by the fire, The Bombay Cycle Agency has sustained a loss of nearly ten thousand rupees. The building itself belonged to Mr. Sorabjee Pudumjee, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, and was estimated to cost about Rs. 40,000. It is a complete ruin, and to make matters worse it was not insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

3 Men Drowned.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 26.

A fatal accident occurred in Goomtee while a battery of the Royal Artillery were practising swimming horses. A punt containing seven soldiers capsized, three men being drowned. The bodies were recovered and were given a full military funeral.

LATE HIGH PRIEST.

Third Day's Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 26.

The "Oothumna" ceremony of the late lamented Dustoor, Dr. Hoshang Jamasp, C.I.E., was performed at the head Parsee fire-temple at Poona on Saturday last, in the presence of a large and influential body of Parsees. Several leading Parsee citizens of Bombay and the moffusil had come to Poona for the occasion. Amongst those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and other prominent Parsees. The large hall of the fire-temple was overcrowded and several gentlemen had to be accommodated outside the hall and in the compound.

At exactly 3 p.m. Dustoor Bomonjee Jamasp, C. I. E., one of the four trustees of the Poona head fire-temple, informed the Anjuman on behalf of the trustees that Naib-Dustoor Kaikobad Aderbad, who had for nearly a quarter of a century worked as a Deputy High Priest and as such had given entire satisfaction to the trustees and to the whole Parsee community, had been elected by the trustees as high priest of their fire-temple. Dustoor Bomonjee then gave the Dustoor's Shawl to Dustoor Kaikobad on behalf of the trustees.

After this the whole "Oothumna" ceremony was solemnly gone through under the direction of Dustoor Kaikobad.

At the close of the ceromony Naib-Dustoor Rustomjee Edaljee Sanjanav of Wadia's fire-temple, Bombay, in a very eloquent speech, proposed that the name of the late Sirdar Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp be rememberd in Nazaran prayer. The Naib Dastoor, after alluding to the very valuable services rendered by Dustoor Hoshang to the Zoroastrian religion and to Parsee society and to his excellent qualities of head and heart, congratulated Dustoor Kaikobad on his nomination as High Priest of the Deccan, wishing him long life and happiness.

Mr. Shapurjee Katrak, of Bombay, in a very pathetic speech seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjisha and Mr. Burjorjee Perozsha of Poona, on behalf of the Poona Anjuman, acknowledged Dustoor Kaikobad as the High Priest of the Deccan and presented him with a shawl from the Poona Anjuman. About 70 shawls were presented to the new Dustour. Among those who presented shawls were Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Miss Framjee Rustomji Jeejeebhoy, from the High Priest of Naosari, the Desai of Naosari and the prominent citizens of Bombay, Poona, etc. Shawls were also sent to the learned Dustour by the Anjumans of the following places :—Calcutta, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Budnera, Akola, Bhusawal Igatpuri, Deolali, Daulia, Khandwa. Mhow, Indore, Neemuch, Nasirabad, Ajmere, Rutlam, Lucknow, Sholapur, Satara, Jalna, Belgaum, and Jhansi.

Sir Jamestjee Jeejeebhoy, in addressing the Anjuman, proposed that some steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of Dustour Hoshang and that a suitable fund should be established for the purpose. Sir Jamsetji added that he had received a large number of telegrams from various places acknowledging Dustour Kaikobad as the High Priest of the Deccan and Malwa, and he requested Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, of Poona, to read before the whole assembly the telegrams he had received.

About 35 telegrams were accordingly read.

Dustoor Kaikobad thanked Sir. Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and the High Priests of various places and other persons for their presence on the occasion.

Rs. 4,200 were subscribed by the relatives of the late Dustoor Hoshang to perpetuate his memory. It will eventually be made known to which fund the amount will be given.

A NEW S. P. C. C.

Inaugural Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

Mr. Justice Wallis presided here yesterday at the inaugural meeting, for the formation of a Society for the Protection of Children in Madras.

He said it was matter for regret that the meeting was held at this season of the year, which prevented H. E. the Governor from presiding ; but he announced that His Excellency had accepted the presidency of the Society, and pointed out that there had been already for several years a society in Calcutta, which had done excellent work for the protection of children, and only recently, under the presidency of an enlightened Indian Judge, a similar society had been founded in Bombay; so that, in Madras, in establishing that society, they were only following in the wake of what had been done elsewhere in India.

He trusted, before long, that such societies would be founded throughout the length and and breadth of India.

The office-bearers were then elected.

Dewan Bahadur N. Subramanyan cited some forms of ill-treatment to which children were exposed, He referred to the practice of dedicating young children to temples, to the barter of fine-looking young girls, who were trained in music and dancing, with a view ultimately to lead immoral lives.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.

Mr. Reynolds of Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

Mr. W. Reynolds, employed for some 19 years in the British India Steam Navigation Company, died from cholera, in the General Hospital at Rangoon.

He was taken ill on board the Steamer "Ismailia." At the time of his death, he was Superintendent of Tally Clerks, a position he had held for some years past. Deceased was an old soldier, who had seen active service.

SIR FREDERICK LELY.

Arrival at Surat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 26.

Sir Lely, acting President, Decentralization Commission, visited his beloved ancient city yesterday afternoon. A most cordial welcome was given him on a fully decorated station, by the citizens of all castes and creeds. A grand entertainment by the citizens of Surat was given last night at the Ziaulnissa Ladli Begum's Palace. More than five hundred leading citizens attended. A well worded and adorned address was read by Sardar Davar Kaikhushru Mody, and an excellently carved rich sandal casket presented by Mir Muzferhusenkhan. Speeches about his great and benevolent services for this city and energetic and sincere labour at famine and plague times for Gujarat were delivered. It was resolved to associate his name with the water-works and to place an oil painting in the Municipal Hall.

Sir Lely replied in sincere and sympathetic words. He advised Indian parents not to send their children to England unless they can secure a real friend to watch them and to prevent them from becoming victims to many temptations and to give them experience of real English family life, which they rarely got. He discarded boarding-houses and private lodgings, where they got more opportunities of being spoiled. Some returned as they were, some as wrecks, and some with crude notions of real English life and men. Falling into company of so-called patriotic Indians, they instil a feeling of sedition and disloyalty and a crude notion of serving their country. He suggested some remedies, The Indian National Association is doing its best to prevent this. Its Secretary, Miss Back, takes an active interest in young Indians in England. He himself was a member and promised to help every young Indian in England and to take particular care and interest in the sons of Surat and Gujarat.

Then all adjourned for refreshment. The hall was fully lighted and decorated. A display of fireworks also took place. Sir Lely met Ziaulnissa Ladli Begum, grand-daughter of the Nawab of Surat, who was present. After being garlanded, he left amidst cheers and applause. He received visits this morning at the Collector's bungalow. He left by a fast train, when he was the recipient of garlands and bouquets from many on the station. He departed amidst vociferous cheers and music.

TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Six Hours Duty Desired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The Telegraph Committee, yesterday, examined 10 signallers—8 departmental men, 1 military and a native.

The main point on which they questioned them, was as to how the different watches should be apportioned. The men advocated 6 hours duty, instead 8 at night.

RANGOON, APRIL 26.

It is understood that the charge sheets objected to by the telegraph signallers in Rangoon have been withdrawn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before drawing the curtain down over the late Telegraph mess, it would indeed be rank ingratitude on the part of the signalling staff in India and Burma not to make mention of those who have taken a determined stand from the beginning on the side of right against might, through whom half, and more, of the battle was won, and that is the British Press in India, with two or more leading Indian papers, who never lost sight of the birthright of British fair play and which was, unmistakeably, the real "greater" British Power behind the Throne in India. You, Sir, from first to last took in the dangerous situation at once and kept on the right track, and the signalling staff in India and Burma owe you, and your contemporaries, both British and Indian, a deep debt of gratitude for the able manner which their peculiar hard case was handled and which, in the end, brought them victory. Now that the terms have been settled satisfactorily, there should not be the slightest cause for any misunderstanding if only the Superintendents and the Divisional Superintendents carry out the Director-General's orders loyally and not to put their own sweet interpretations on them, and gain the confidence of the men who do not want to be hugged or caressed, but what they want is straightforward dealing and sympathy, the absence of which, more than anything else, contributed largely to the late sudden collapse. Although the Superintendents of Telegraphs, Upper Burma and and Lower Burma, have raised a little "effervescence" in the form of the agreement drawn up by them which differs much from those signed at Calcutta and Bombay, the Director-General should, at once, insist on his officials carrying out his instructions faithfully. It is very much to be regretted, through somebody's akward handling, the name of our popular Viceroy should have been dragged into the Telegraph muddle, as His Excellency, while touring in Burma last cold season, on the signalling staff appealing to him then, promised them his support on reaching Calcutta. While His Excellency is passionately fond of a little sport it is wellknown that he never allows it to interfere with State affairs, The reference to His Excellency was therefore unkind and uncalled for, but some think that aiming 'high' is the best plan, for, "full many a shaft at random sent, finds mark the archer little meant !" The interesting matter from the "Telegraph Chronicle" which has been unearthed, re Mr. Newlands, will doubtless be welcomed all over India and Burma. It turns out that the English hands are not at all anxious for his return.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Macedonia," were Sir William and Lady Cruickshank, Major-General Pearson, the Hon. Mr. Justice Harrington, Lady Lethbridge, Madame Brylkine, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Madras, Captain the Hon. A. Annesley, (Sir Stanning Edgerley, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mr. W. S. Meyer, Mr. C W. Cohen, Mr. G. Walpole, Mr. G. H. King, Mr. H. F. Carr-Hill, Mr. E. Lewis, Mr. Putman, and Mr. Newton Smith —members of the Decentralisation Commission), Captain the Hon. Mr. W. Cadogan, Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Nawab of Janjira, Begum of Janjira, Dr. A. G Viegas, Mr. Shapurji Baroocha, Dr. Field and H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar and party. A salute of 13 guns was fired on Saturday as the steamer "Macedonia" passed the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of his Highness.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY.

V

The Sewerage, Drainage, and Conservancy. (Continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since my last letter the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn has most kindly obtained and sent me Major Tulloch's printed report on the questions, which was submitted to the then Bench of Justices,—in 1872. It enables me to deal at once and finally with all these questions.

It may be remembered by the elders now in the Corporation, that Major (then Captain) Tulloch first reported on this subject to me in 1868 ; his Report was at once virulently attacked by Mr. Russell Aitken (whom he had just superseded) and whose own Sewerage Project had been condemned by every one,—from the Secretary of State, Mr. Rawlinson and Thomas Ormiston, downwards.

At this stage Government stepped in and appointed a Commission. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, President ; members, Colonel Kendall, R. E., (whose experience had been entirely in road and bridge building) and Colonel Trevor, R. E., (who had been all his service in the Railway Department) and Dr. W. G. (afterwards Sir Cuyer) Hunter (who was principal of the Grant Medical College, and was up to his neck in a lucrative private practice),—and Dr. Lyon (an eminent chemical analyser, but otherwise ignorant, at that time, of the A B C of Sanitation) as Secretary. Mr. (afterwards Sir Andrew) Scoble, having been for several years Chairman of the Bench of Justices, was of course an ideal President, had he not been Advocate General with an enormous practice at the Bar, which precluded his giving all his attention to the subject referred to his Commission.

Had the Commission confined themselves to taking evidence; had they caused Major Tulloch, Dr. Hewlett Mr. Rawlinson, or even my humble self (who were in England) to be examined by Commission—had it merely advised the Bench of Justices as to its serious legal position (which they did not do), and recorded the views of the several experts who had been consulted,—it might have done some good and made some impression on the public mind. But this Commission floundered hopelessly from the very outset in a sea of storm waters, sullage, and night soil, ludicrously misunderstanding Major Tulloch's very plain proposals—mis-stating them, mis-quoting them, and finally leading Government by the nose (literally by the nose !) into the very same comical errors as themselves.

All Major Tulloch could then do from London was to submit a second Report (for which, by the way, he was neither thanked or remunerated, to the best of my belief, though he was then Consulting Engineer for the Bench on Water Supply matters). This second Report is the document I am now quoting from. Dr. Hewlett was then on sick leave and could not write to Major Tulloch. But my staunch friend Mr. Curwen also regarded the report of the Commission and the Government Resolution thereon with disfavour, and kindly invited me to criticize both documents in his paper. I however, being *functus officio* and not in the best odour with the worshipful Bench, thought that it would be more decorous to write to Major Tulloch (with whom I was not at that time holding other communication) a letter which he should append to his report of 1872. (*N. B.*—Both Major Tulloch's report and my letter will be reprinted in full—they are not lengthy—in the appendices to my "Summary" pamphlets.) Major Tulloch considered it to be his duty not to withhold it (my letter to him) from the Bench, observing :—"Many things are known to him" (Mr. Crawford) "which are known to no one else, and as his paper has been written absolutely without any communication between us—without either being aware of what the other proposed,—the Bench will have the opportunity of considering simultaneously the independent opinions of two of their former officers on this vexed question of drainage and sewerage."

When the report of the Government Commission reached London, Major Tulloch was, very naturally, dumbfounded at the crass ignorance and lack of ordinary intelligence it displayed, Well might the modest and moderate Major write :—

"How such a report could ever have been issued by a Commission, with two Engineers sitting on it, is beyond my comprehension ! To say that my project was not understood by them would be far short of the fact. Not only was it not understood, but it was rejected because according to them it aimed at doing what was in reality the very opposite of its object. How is any Engineer ever to hope that his views will be accepted if they are liable to be so utterly misrepresented as mine have been ? The Government is told by the Commission that my scheme is objectionable because its leading feature is to pump the sewage into the sea, while in my estimate—75 lakhs of rupees—nearly one-third of it, viz, 22 lakhs, 'is for utilising the sewage' on land in the opposite direction ? In the conclusion of my Report, I actually took the precaution to state the main objects of my scheme, and the sixth was put in these words :—'Instead of being thrown away (into the sea) as worthless, the sewage will be utilised on land.' And after this the Commission inform the Government that I propose to throw the sewage into the sea ! It is bad enough for the Engineer to find his scheme rejected on its merits, but to find it rejected on the ground that it proposes to do that which it has been especially designed to avoid is, indeed, a severe trial. How such ludicrous mistakes could have been made it is not for me to say ; but, considering the way in which my former project was explained to the Government, the Bench, and the public, I think I may claim to be heard once more. And in order that there may be no chance of misapprehension this time, I will not only explain what I propose to do, *but also what I propose not to do.*"

Was the gallant Major "heard once more"? Oh ! dear, No ! Sir Philip Wodehouse was Governor of Bombay when this second Report of Major Tulloch reached the Bench of Justices (which had just become a full-blown Corporation, but was still occupied in repairing the wreckage of the Share Mania). Sir Philip a most amiable man was one of the old type of Colonial Governors; in a word, he was one of the 'laissez aller' school. The Municipal Commissioner was Mr. John Hay Grant, who was not renowned for intelligence (I won't repeat his College nickname) ; Rienzi Walton, the Executive Engineer, had his hands-full of the "Tulsi Tea-cup" and other matters ; John Lumsdaine (he hated to be styled "Doctor"), an exceedingly able man, was the Health Officer, very energetic, but, of course, not so energetic as Dr. Hewlett (that could not be!) Now Jack Lumsdaine, or "Lummey" (as his friends affectionately called him) was one of the "fighting caste" on the field of battle (bien entendu!), but he believed not a whit in the new fledged Corporation or in the Government's of the day. So he let things slide, and actually was prevailed upon to consent, not only to the town sweepings being dumped down on the Government so-called "Flats Estate", but to the discharge of the City's sewage—night soil and all !—by pumps of enormous power. En voila le at Love Grove. Result :—Plague, Small Pox, Typhoid, Enteric fever and "all the ills that flesh is heirs to"! Hinc illae lachrymae !

The present Corporation inherited these woes and was not responsible for the Plague until these the main causes of it were represented to them, which was in 1897. From that moment they are guilty of having broken their own laws, of gross contempt of Court. "How the latter, Mr. C ?" shouts an indignant Corporator who has lost wife and children by the scourge. I reply, 'Did you never hear, Sir Corporator, of the Hon'ble Justice Green's peremptory decree against the Corporation in the suit Vurjeewandas Mhadowdas and others versus the Bombay Bench of Justices ? condemning the French to pay heavy damages and all costs of both sides, which the rate-payers (mark) had to defray—poor devils ! Did you never hear of the Court's Writ of Injunction restraining the defendants from causing or permitting sewage or other offensive matter to be discharged into the sea through the new outfall-sewer mentioned in the plaint, so as to injure the health or otherwise injuriously affect the plaintiffs, their tenants, servants and workmen, resident or employed on the premises ?"—(*N. B.* The said injunction will be printed as an appendix to my "Summary" pamphlet). Not only have you contemptuously ignored this injunction, but your predecessors in office erected larger works of a similar dangerous nature, and you yourselves are at this moment contemplating the duplication of the Pumps, and, by consequence, the doubling of the nuisance and the danger to the Public Health ! There is not a rate-payer or a now rate-paying mill hand who has not sound grounds for an action against you as a body. Should you dare to defend such action, you must be defeated and, in all probability, be heavily fined for your insolent contempt. A few such actions would necessitate your applying to the Legislative Council to empower you to levy a "Litigation Rate" and state you would nevertheless have had to incur enormous outlay on the very works Major Tulloch, Dr. Hewlett and I advocated in 1868 ! You know, without my telling you, that you could never get such a Bill passed into law, and that you would certainly be ordered to pay a daily fine until the Love Grove Pumping station nuisance shall have ceased to exist'.

Whether the rate-payers as a body are aware of these facts, I do not know ; but, this I do know, that they will be quite aware of them before June, by the publication of Justice Green's Decree and Injunction in four languages by myself with a draft Plaint which any rate-payer can file and which, I devoutly hope, many mill-hands and coolies will file "in forma pauperis." All damages and costs this time will be decreed, not against the patient rate-payers, but will be ordered to be paid by the Corporators individually out of their plethoric pockets, and 'Sarve you all right !' say I !

Now, His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke is a Royal Engineer of 40 years standing. The President of the Corporation is a Civil Engineer who has risen to be the honored head of his honourable Service. Both these trained experts will (nay ! do) appreciate the gravity of the crisis. So shall Lord John Morley (or whatever may be his Lordship's honourable title within six weeks.) His Lordship is not the man the world takes him for, if he does not speedily take action : Major Tulloch (if he be still in the land of the living, which, God grant he is) will be consulted and "be heard once more." And then the worshipful Corporators may look out for squalls ! A bolt from the blue will suspend the Corporation if they fail to take action within a prescribed and very short term, and then (let us hope) the Hon'ble Geo. Owen Dunn will be appointed Autocrat and earn his K.C.S.I. (May I be spared to see it!) The Hon. President is at present "muzzled" and deafened by the incessant cawing in Corporation Hall, but—as I know him at all—he will insert his headwl in the softer parts of Corporators' persons. He will make things hum and remove this Sword of Damocles that hangs over the City that I love. As for their worships who may prove recalcitrant, they may take refuge in the compounds of their palatial bungalows and caw, (with or without cause) till they are black in the face. No living rate-payer will sympathize with them; the ghosts of the victims of their ineptitude will rise from their graves, ashes and "Dokhmas" to applaud—and when the offenders have purged themselves of their contempt they will have to deal with an awakened, a resolute and well informed body of rate-payers, who will not tolerate talk, but be bent on business.

In my next letter I will describe Major Tulloch's admirable project of 1872, will show how the city refuse can be more economically and less expensively collected, and in doing so will try to handle night soil as nicely as I can.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, 24th April.

NEW CABLE RATES.

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The public are informed that from the 13th instant, on the opening of Batavia and Cocos, the cable rates for private telegrams, to East and South Africa, from India or Burma, are reduced, via Bombay and Aden as follows :—

(1) Cape Colony, Orange River Colony and Transvaal, Re. 1-12 0.

(2) Cocos and Rodrigues Islands, Rs. 2-4-0.

(3) Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, Re. 1-12-0.

(4) Madagascar and Reunion, Rs. 2-7-0.

(5) Mauritius and Seycbelles, Re. 1-11-0.

(6) Mombassa and Zanzibar, Re. 1-10-0.

(7) Nyassaland, Rs. 2-1-0.

(8) Durban (Natal), Rs. 1-11-0.

(9) Other offices in Natal, Rs. 1-12-0.

(10) Northern and North-Western Rhodesia, Rs. 8-1-0.

(11) Southern Rhodesia, Re. 1-14 0.

In cases of interruptions, telegrams will be forwarded via Madras, Batavia and Cocos, at the same rates.

Excess charges, levied on telegrams, since the 13th instant, will be refunded, on application to the Superintendent, Check Office, Calcutta.

Full particulars of reduced rates will appear in the next fortnightly circular from the Director-General of Telegraphs.

SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

Last night a Punjabi soldier, doing sentry duty at the Government Treasury Office, blew his brains out with his rifle. The police were called in, and had the body removed to the Hospital Mortuary. So far no reason has transpired for the suicide.

THE Telephone cable, lately put down by The Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Ld., to connect Rangoon with the large rice mills at Kanaungto, on the other side of the Rangoon river, was put out of order, on Friday evening last by lightning, through one of the poles on the banks of the Kanaungto Creek being struck and badly damaged, thus interrupting telegronic communication.

THERE is at present in the port of Rangoon the P. and O. steamer "Banca." It is the first P. and O. liner, since 1888, when the S.S. "Venetia," of the same Company, arrived in connection with the movements of troops and also stores.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST A GUARDIAN.

In the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Henry James Winns Rotchell an employee in the Bombay Tramways Company, was charged by his mother Elizabeth Corke (formerly Rotchell), with committing criminal breach of trust as a trustee, in respect of over Rs. 18,000 entrusted to him by his deceased father James Rotchell, about June 1907, as guardian for the benefit of his eldest daughter Daisy Elizabeth, now 17 years and 4 months. Mrs. Corke had filed an information on Friday evening, in which she stated that the amount was the collection of the Provident Fund of her late husband, Mr. James Rotchell, who was a hydraulic foreman in the Bombay Port Trust, and who died on 30th June last.

Questioned by the Magistrate, Mrs. Rotchell said that her son, the accused, had to support his wife, sister-in-law, his two children, and his sister Daisy Elizabeth, the minor in question, on a pay of about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month. Accused got the place only a very short time before his father's death. He had received two month's notice; he had no other means of livelihood. Since he had come into possession of the Rs. 18,000, he had bought one after another three motor-cars, the last being big enough to seat ten persons. The first car was sold; the second smashed up; then the third one was purchased. He had bought a piano, and now he had bought passages to England for himself, his sister, and others. She (Mrs. Corke) was not on speaking terms for several years past with the accused, who was her eldest son.

The Magistrate issued an "immediate notice"; but Inspector Paterson of the Police, who had been sent to serve it, reported that accused being out on the line somewhere, the notice could not be served The matter was therefore adjourned to Saturday.

Police cases over, the case was taken up by Mr. Aston, on Saturday. Mr. Viccaji F. Viccaji, pleader, appeared for Mr. Rotchell, the respondent; while Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, appeared with the permission of the Court for Mrs. Corke, the applicant.

Mr. Viccaji, in arguing the notice, said that the respondent admitted having received Rs. 18,000 odd, left by his father for the benefit of Daisy Elizabeth Rotchell, his eldest sister. Daisey being a minor at the time, respondent was appointed guardian.

The Magistrate: Practically the whole question is, where is the money now?

Mr. Viccaji: It is partly in the Bank, and partly spent for the sole benefit of the beneficiary Miss Rotchell, the minor, who is herself present in Court.

The Magistrate: Is your client prepared to say how much of the money is in the Bank, Mr. Viccaji?

Mr. Rotchell: Between four and five thousand, your Worship.

Mr. Viccaji: The remainder was spent, your Worship, in purchasing motor-cars for the young lady herself, and at her own instance; the last car having been, I believe, purchased from the Bombay Cycle Agency. Miss Rotchell, continued Mr. Viccaji, was still a minor; she would attain her majority in January next. One car a De Dion, he thought, was at first purchased for her for over Rs. 2,000; it was subsequently exchanged, and on a further payment of Rs. 2,750, for another car; the third car was then purchased for about Rs. 6,750, namely, on giving up the second car, and paying Rs. 3,500. Besides these, a piano was bought for the young lady for Rs. 960. Since August 1907, she had received moneys at odd intervals, amounting, as she had personally informed counsel in Court, between three to four thousand, or more, for her dresses, articles, and miscellaneous expenses. Mr. Viccaji was not prepared to quote exact figures on all points, as he had to put in an appearance in Court at very short notice; but his client was quite prepared to put in a schedule specifying the expenses incurred. No passages whatever had been purchased for going away to England: Mr. Rotchell's services were in Bombay. As the young lady had reached a marriageable age, some of the expenses were quite necessary; the one thing more than any other, which he, Mr. Viccaji, wanted to impress on the mind of the Court, was that the expenses were all incurred for the benefit of the beneficiary solely, who had a free lodging in the respondent's family. This prosecution had been launched out of ill-feeling between the mother on the one part, and all the children on the other.

The Magistrate: Would you be justified in the alleged wasting of something like Rs.14,000 in eight or nine months? What was your duty? Were you not a Trustee?

Mr. Viccaji: Our duty plainly was, your Worship, to spend the money solely for the benefit of the beneficiary, which we have done. If anything, there might be a civil liability upon us to account for the sums spent; but, so far as criminality is concerned, there can hardly be a question, for the whole benefit was got by the beneficiary only, who had nearly reached the age of discretion.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, in arguing in support of the notice, said that 17 years and 4 months was not an age nearing the attainment of majority by a girl; but supposing she was verging on majority, her consent was not necessary and of no value. Before spending from the principal trust amount it was necessary for a trustee or a guardian to obtain permission from a competent Court; in the absence of any such sanction or consent, the amount could not be touched. The deceased had left the property on condition that it was not to be utilised till his daughter had attained majority, which was not 18 years, as Mr. Viccaji seemed to suppose, under the Indian Succession Act, but was 21 according to the English Statutory Law which applied to this case. Upon the admissions made by the respondent, no clearer case than this could be established in support of the charges. If he had found the accretions of income not sufficient for the wants of his ward, he should have made an application to the High Court for permission to draw upon the funds. Spending amounts on motor-cars were not items of necessary expenses; under the law, the expenses must be consistent with "the position and rank in life" of the person for whose benefit they were incurred; not over and above them. Rs. 14,000, forming the bulk of the money, were gone through within a few months. The piano might be allowed, as an accompaniment requisite for the accomplishments of a young lady in her walk of life; but not the motors, and certainly not the last one, big enough to seat ten persons.

Mr. Viccaji: But it is there still, and can be sold.

Mr. Solomon: If she was utilising a motor, why should there be exchanges of motors within two or three months? The fact is that the respondent cannot be discharged from his responsibility. The mother has no interest in the matter; she had approached, in the interest of the minor, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Administrator-General, and being advised by that officer, she has come to this Court. If time is allowed, I will show to the satisfaction of your Worship that no such luxuries in motors can be permitted; several cases existed on this point.

Mr. Viccaji said that he had been dealing with the case uptill then on the basis of a civil aspect; but all the same, he was prepared and had no objection to go into the evidence on the criminal aspect, if the Court chose.

Mr. Solomon cited Section 41 of the Indian Trust Act, in support of his contention.

The Magistrate ordered, after some discussion, a warrant to issue against the respondent; it was a bailable warrant, being for respondent's own recognisance for Rs. 500, and a proper surety for the like amount.

Bail was given. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

DIVORCE DIVISION.

Before Mr. Justice BUCKNILL and a Special JURY

COMEDIAN'S DOMESTIC LIFE.

A third day was occupied by the cross petitions of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cochrane.

The wife alleged cruelty against her husband, who is known on the music-hall stage as Phil Ray, and is asking for a judicial separation, whilst the husband seeks a divorce. He accuses his wife of misconduct with Thomas Ryder, George C. Torkington, Laurence Smith, "Jerry" Cook, and two men whose names are not forthcoming, but who are known as "Ginger" and "Scottie."

Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C., resumed his cross-examination of Mrs. Fagg, the Cochranes' housekeeper, who was called as a witness in support of the divorce petition.

Witness declared that she had never seen Mr. Cochrane ill-treat his wife except in self-defence.

How many times have you seen him ill-treat her in self-defence?—I could not say.

They were so numerous that you cannot remember?—A good many times.

Have you ever seen him drag her by the hair?—One day he asked her to go out of the room. She refused, and he got hold of her by the shoulders and hair and put her out.

I put it to you that you have gone to Mrs. Batten, Mrs. Cochrane's mother, and asked her to come and help to protect her daughter against her husband's violence?—That is not true.

Do you know anything about this mysterious "Scottie"?—I have seen him.

Do you know his name?—No; the first time I saw him I thought he was a locksmith who had come to repair the door.

Witness described "Scottie" as a young fellow of about 22 or 23. He was not dark, and was of medium height.

You say he threatened to commit suicide if Mrs. Cochrane did not go to Scotland with him?—Yes.

Witness admitted that she left the Cochranes in November of 1905, but subsequently went back. Before going away she had not spoken to Mrs. Cochrane for a week, because the latter had threatened her with a carving-knife.

Why did she do that?—I cannot say; she used to do many funny things.

Was not the trouble caused by your being put in a position of superiority with regard to her?—No.

Witness denied that Mr. Cochrane had ever taken her to the Balham "Duchess" in his motor-car and fetched her back again.

Your position as house-keeper was a very useful one; I mean that you got 10s a week and your board and lodging; you are the lady of the house?—Oh, dear no.

I put it to you in perfectly plain language that the trouble is, and has been, caused by your being put in a position of superiority to Mrs. Cochrane?—No.

Witness explained that Mrs. Cochrane was her niece by marriage. She was not mentioned in her husband's will, but he gave her £200 on the day he died.

Mrs. Ada Emily Cole, at one time in the Cochranes' service, said that Mrs. Cochrane, who was a very good mistress to her, was in the habit of coming home very late.

Mr. Willis: What condition was she in?—Sometimes sober; sometimes otherwise.

Witness did not know whether Mrs. Cochrane came home with anyone or not, as she used to be in bed. She remembered "Scottie" coming to the house. He used to address Mrs. Cochrane as "Liddy."

What about "Ginger"?—He was rather a tall man. On one occasion he came between six and seven in the evening, and he and Mrs. Cochrane had a fish supper together in the dining-room. Mrs. Fagg was out at the time.

Did they leave the dining-room?—They went upstairs into Mrs. Cochrane's bed-room, and stayed there about twenty minutes. I heard them talking in the bed-room; I was listening at the bottom of the stairs.

What time did "Ginger" leave that night?—It was pretty late.

Witness knew Torkington, and had seen him in the house. One day he called when Mrs. Cochrane was out. He wanted to come in and keep her company, but she told him that if he did not go away she would fetch a policeman. She remembered Mrs. Cochrane coming home drunk on one occasion and getting in bed with her clothes on, witness putting her night dress over the lot. She also remembered Mrs. Cochrane being brought home drunk by a porter and a cabman.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that she had written to Mrs. Cochrane for help.

Mr. Marshall Hall: What was your name for Mr. Cochrane? Did you call him the "old pig"?—Only when I was out of temper.

Were you out of temper when, in November of 1907, you wrote to Mrs. Cochrane, "I have not heard from Mrs. Hartley or the old pig"?—Yes, because I had written to him five times and he had not replied. When I left I was ill, and he told me that if I wanted anything I was to send to him at once.

In another communication which she sent to Mrs. Cochrane in January last witness asked when the case was coming on, and added.

"I hope you got the last letter I wrote to you, thanking you for your great kind Wishingness. you a bright new year."

Is this the class of letter you are writing to a woman against whom you are going to give evidence?—Yes.

How much has Mr Cochrane helped you in these bad time?—He has helped me a lot.

Writing to Mrs. Cochrane in December last, witness said:

"Thank you very much for your kindness. I nearly went mad when I got your letter last night I was so hard up. I sent and got my coat and skirt out for 8s. 4d., and with the rest bought a bit of food."

Had Mrs. Cochrane sent you money?—Yes; half a sovereign.

Witness admitted telling Mr. Baker (Mrs. Cochrane's solicitor) that she had never seen anything wrong, and that after the fish supper "Ginger" washed his hands upstairs.

Miss Ellen Jane Rendle, also a former servant of the Cochranes, said she had seen the mistress drunk on more than one occasion. She had known Ryder to come home with Mrs. Cochrane at one o'clock in the morning. They went into the dining-room first and then upstairs into a bedroom, where they remained half an hour or three-quarters of an hour. She heard the door shut. She had also known Torkington to go into the bedroom with her mistress.

Mrs. Florence Smith, wife of the co-respondent Smith, stated that at about ten minutes past one in the morning on an occasion in July of 190- she met her husband and Mrs. Cochrane in Hazelrigge-road, Clapham, near to where Mrs. Cochrane's mother lived.

Asked whether she said or did anything, witness replied: I went up to them and said. "This is the woman I have had to suffer for," and she replied, "I am not Mrs. Ray." I said, "Perhaps not, but you are the woman who goes by the name of Lyd." Mrs. Cochrane then abused me, and I lost my temper. I had a dog whip in my hand and I struck her with it. My husband snatched the whip out of my hand and tore my finger.

Mr. Willis: Had your husband received any telegrams?—Yes, two one of them being to the effect. "Come seven or eight."

Did your husband make any statement with regard to Mrs. Cochrane?—He said he did not care for me, and that he liked Mrs. Ray, and would not mind going off with her.

Had your husband a photograph of this lady?—Yes.

Cross-examined, witness explained that she and her husband separated about a fortnight ago. She had never taken proceedings against him. Mrs. Cochrane's photo was on a postcard.

Do you really suggest that you have any ground for being jealous of Mrs. Cochrane?—Well, I had the idea that he was going out with her, and naturally a woman would not like it.

Witness denied that her husband was riding a bicycle when she met him with Mrs. Cochrane. She found the lady's photograph under an ornament on the mantelpiece about a fortnight ago, and destroyed it last Friday. The photograph was like the one produced, and showed Mrs. Cochrane smiling.

Mr. Rowland Kerr, comedian said that on one occasion when he accompanied Mr. Cochrane home he heard him ask his wife to have a whisky and soda. Upon her saying that she did not want any Mr. Cochrane took up a syphon and pressed the lever, remarking "Have some of the soda, then." Some of the soda went on to Mrs. Cochrane, who there upon took up a carving-knife and exclaimed, "I'll ripe you up for that." When asked to put the knife down she declared she would not until she had used it on him. There was then a struggle for the possession of the knife, and in the end Mrs. Cochrane was put out of the room.

Mr. A. W. Hanwell formerly manager of the George Hotel, at Balham-hill, spoke to having refused to serve Mrs. Cochrane because of her condition.

This concluded the husband's case.

Mrs. Batten, Mrs. Cochrane's mother, who resides in Hazelrigge-road, Clapham, remembered Mrs. Fagg coming to her on one occasion, and begging her to come to the assistance of her daughter. She said Mr. Cochrane had come home drunk, and dragged his wife round by her hair, and "wiped the floor with her."

Mrs. Cochrane emphatically denied ever having misconducted herself with anyone. She hardly knew some of the co-respondents. She was standing on her mother's doorstep at about ten o'clock, and not at one o'clock in the morning, when Laurence Smith came along with a bicycle. She was asking him about some photograph when Mrs. Smith came up. It was not true that she was struck by Mrs. Smith with a whip. The lady struck at her husband, who took the whip from her, and threw it away. It was quite true that she was brought home from Wimbledon on one occasion by a railway porter, but that was because she was ill, and not in consequnce of being drunk. She had never sat on Ryder's knee.

The hearing was again adjourned.

OUR ABKARI POLICY.

Retailing Toddy Shops in Surat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The British Government puts to public auction every toddy shop of the Surat district annually, leasing them to the highest bidders. This practice is found to be very remunerative to the Government, but at the same time it means ruin to the honest traders. There is no limit as to the price at which a certain toddy shop should go, and every body—whether he owns date trees or not—being entitled to make a bid, it happens frequently that a toddy shop is leased to a party who could not work it at sufficient remuneration. Nay, in some cases the shops are leased at such high prices that the concerns result in serious loss to the license holders. No wonder thus, that he sells short measure or adulterates the toddy with water. For these malpractises the Government policy itself is responsible, as it does not look to anything except the increase of revenue. The toddy shop keeper is not secure in his position every year; the next year he may be out, bidden by a competitor who may oust him from his shop. Every year his position is the same, and he is not sure of securing his shop at a fair price. No other calling in India is as insecure as the toddy shop keepers'. This is really pathetic, and I think that our Government must see that he gains some security in his always-insecure position.

The remedy that I suggest will, I have no doubt, bring him some relief, and at the same time bring in an increase of revenue to Government. Government should rule that every toddy shop keeper in the District shall be at liberty to renew his license for the next year at an increase of 4 per cent. over the old rate. If a particular shopkeeper is willing to retain his shop for the next year, he can have it at an increase of 4 per cent. over the old rate, and that shop should not be put to public auction. By this concession almost all the shops will be taken up by old shopkeepers, and the Government will get an increase of revenue year by year, without undue competition. Such a procedure was adopted in the Baroda State by its Abkari Department for Naosari Division the year before last, and it worked splendidly. Instead of an increase of 4 per cent. every year the old shopkeepers were given the option of securing their toddy shops at an increase of 4 per cent. for two years' tenure. This comes to an increase of only 2 per cent. per annum. And the shopkeepers there are more contented and happy than their brethern in the British territory. Some such a plan is urgently needed in the British territory for safeguarding the interests of the poor toddy shop keepers, whose tenure of holding is always insecure.

—Yours etc,

BILLIMORIA.

BY THE WAY.

THE FLIGHT OF OBASH.

Many more little dramas are enacted at the Zoo than the outside public wots of. Behind the lion house there is a black leopardess which is implacably savage, and tries to eat her keeper. Her neighbour is a great romping leopard which a lady reared in India. He comes out to play when the British public is represented by only a liveried Zoo man. Sometimes the animals get out without the consent of their keepers. One which did so was Obash, the hippopotamus. He proved a savage indeed when the attempt was made to deprive him of his liberty. Happily, the Gardens were closed at the time. Try as they would, the keepers could not entice or coerce the monster in the direction of his den. At last the superintendent called up an assistant whom the hippo hated. The chief put a banknote into the man's hand. "Scott," he said, "throw open the paddock gate, show yourself to Obash, then run for it." Scott did. The animal went for him raging, along the path, after him into the paddock. Scott climbed the railings just in time, and the hippo on turning found the gate secured behind it. Presently a Press representative arrived to investigate the story which had somehow flown across the city. "Hippopotamus escaped? Oh dear, no! Come and see him in his den," he was answered, as they led him to where the monster was recaged.

DREAMS AND TRAGEDY.

Two cases have been reported this week in which tragedies seem to have been pre-visioned in dreams. The evidence is not often so conclusive. But neither of these is as remarkable as an experience which Lord and Lady Dufferin had during their Viceregal term in Canada. When out in attendance upon them in the wilds on a fishing expedition, one of their footmen slipped into a torrent and was drowned. Lord Dufferin thereupon took over the dead man's letters until the party should return to civilsation, One came from a girl to whom the victim had been engaged in Ottawa, "I have had such a dreadful dream," said its writer. "I dreamt that you and Nowell were upset from a boat; that Nowell was saved, but that you were drowned.' The letter was written a week before the tragedy happened, and as the man lost his life in lonely Labrador, 500 miles from Ottawa, and far remote from the telegraph, there was no possibility that the girl could have heard of her lover's death at the time of despatching her missive.

PREPARING FOR WASTAGE.

Mr. Hammerstein's allusion to the company of operatic stars whom he is bringing to England as a £2,000 bunch of pipes is more forceful than elegant. He knows the story of his profession well enough to be thankfull that the price is not more. He has not to make allowances for wastage. A countryman of his not so long ago was less fortunate. He engaged in operatic company in France to perform in various towns in South America. When the vessel by which they travelled got under way, one man said to another, "Why, you're a tenor. I was engaged as the only tenor." "So was I," answered the other. A third declared that he had been engaged on the same terms; so had a fourth and fifth. This was too much. They went in a body to the manager. What on earth did this mean? they asked. "Oh, that's all right," answered he with supreme content. "Calm your minds. You are five tenors, but I expect that four of you will be carried off by fever as soon as we land, so things wil right themselves naturally before the first performance is given." Whether the manager's prediction was fulfilled, perhaps Mr. Hammerstein may have heard.

THE ELEVENTH PLAGUE.

It will be interesting to see how the men with the bacteria fare with the rats at the docks. If they base their estimate of the numbers of rodents there on the figures published in a morning contemporary they will be surprised. Why, Fleet-street and the Strand could show a bigger total than that set down for the whole of the London docks! Field-mice are the plague of France, as rats are with us. Formerly mice were among the greatest enemies of our own agriculturists. In the Forest of Dean and the New Forest, for example, they swarmed in innumerable multitudes. They destroyed young trees, so that only four or five to the acre were left uninjured. They ate through the roots of young oaks and chestnuts; they devoured the bark of the hollies, and so ravenous were they that they were caught in large numbers in the upper branches of the trees. The mice were as real a plague in that day as were the other ten plagues in Biblical times.

IN THE PIT.

There was no thought then of procedure by aid of the bacteriologist; more primitive methods had to be employed. The best available were tested, but still the numbers did not appreciably decrease. At last they took counsel with an old mine-sinker. He had noticed in sinking wells and mines that great numbers of mice fell down the shafts and died there unable, of course, to get away. He was given a free hand in the forest. He dug pits about two feet deep and two feet in diameter, but wider at the bottom. These were arranged at intervals of twenty feet all along the tracts most affected by the rodents. Paid by results, the mine-sinker drew a royalty on over 100,000 tails. That, however, by no means represented the number of the catch. Mice in the holes were driven to cannibalism. Carnivorous animals and birds were attracted to the scene; owls and kites preyed regularly upon the pits. A small owl called the Strix passerina, never before or since seen in the forest, was among those which visited the pits and helped in the work of destruction; and polecats innumerable feasted royally upon the innocents. That is how they stayed the plague of mice in the forest. Unfortunately, rats are so easily to be caught, nor in such places.

COVETED SECURITY.

The position which ill-health compels Mr. Fenwick, the Bow-street magistrate to relinquish is the post of posts for which Thackeray and Dickens sighed. With Dickens the desire for a magistracy was a vague craving for a position with an assured income. Thackeray went methodically to work to get it. Though "Vanity Fair" had appeared, and the "Snob Papers" had set all London laughing, he still doubted his powers; he feared that he might not last. So he had himself called to the Bar, and was an applicant for a magistracy. He was disqualified, because the magistrate must be a barrister of seven years' standing. Thackeray was grieved and alarmed. He would qualify by time, he declared. His only hope was that he would be able to last for another half-dozen years without the public's discovering that he was writing badly and living on his reputation. "It is a pity, to be sure," he said. "If I could only get a place and rest, I think I could do something better than I have done, and leave a good and lasting book behind me." Much of his finest great work lay before him when a magistracy seemed indispensable to him for bread.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

USE AND APPLIED.

Professor Bryan selected as the subject of his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Mathematical Association. "The Use of Mathematics." He scouted the view that is so prevalent among parents and others that mathematics is of no use in itself and is taught for the sake of the mental training it affords. The same, he slyly observes, might be said for philately as a subject in the curriculum of our secondary schools. To those who know anything about the subject the question "What is the use of mathematics?" is as idle as that to which Franklin answered "What is the use of a baby?" Professor Bryan laments that when the term "research" is mentioned it does not bring the mathematician into the thoughts of the speaker. Yet, as he pertinently observes, "the mathematical researches of to-day become the practical applications of to-morrow, and culminate in the commercial success of the near future." And, he continues, it cannot be too strongly insisted that the mathematician who shuts himself up in his study, and who is content to live on a starvation income in turning out pages of foolscap covered with x's and y's, may be a pioneer who is unconciously building up the foundations of a great industry. We have, of course, heard of the man who gave up mathematics as his subject at Cambridge when he was introduced to what he considered the dishonesty of mathematicians in dealing with the square-root of minus one. Professor Bryan tells the old story of the great Todhunter, who once dreamed that he was "minus one under a root and could not extract himself." The story is probably "ben trovato," and reminds us of Lewis Carroll's demands for a mathematical laboratory in which there should be a piece of open ground for keeping roots and practising their extraction, with a further hint as to the advisability of having a separate corner for square-roots, as their corners are apt to damage others. But other less scrupulous investigators than the conscientious student fortunately continued to speculate on the place of the root of minus one in the scheme of things. The fact became revealed that this root is a "magician's wand." It is capable of transforming a subsiding disturbance into an oscillatory one. It can trace out lines of force, and can thus be used for calculating the capacity of condensers. It is used in plotting stream lines of fluids in motion, and is thus invaluable to the naval architect.

THE MAGICIAN'S WAND.

The part it has played in the transmission and utilisation of electric power and in the development of ordinary and of wireless telegraphy has been indispensable. There should be no need to lay stress on the relation that exists between the varied and brilliant manifestations of human activity which have so modified the conditions of modern life and the disinterested pursuit of theoretical science. The connexion between pure and applied science has ever been of the most intimate nature. The relations have, indeed, been reciprocal. At one time it will be some practical point which is the suggestive seed from which a crop of theory will be reaped. At another time it is the theoretical views which prove to be the starting-point for practical research. Signal instances have been recently recalled by Emile Picard. In his immortal work on the motive-power of heat, Sadi Carnot had as his immediate aim the explanation and extension of the services that the heat-engine could rendered to mankind. But incidentally he created thermo-dynamics, and from his labours sprang the whole modern doctrine of energetics. The researches of Sainte Claire Deville on platinum were the origin of his work on dissociation and we know what that word connotes in the history of physical chemistry. When Newton wrote his "Principles of Natural Philosophy" it never crossed his mind that he was making it possible for those who go down to the sea in ships to make their way with unerring exactness to the farthest corners of the earth. When Ampere and Faraday were studying the action of currents on currents and the phenomena of induction they could hardly have foreseen the construction of the powerful electro-magnetic machines which have revolutionised so many modern industries. It is urged by some that, definitive as the conquests of science may have been, justified as may be the almost unlimited hope for the future, there are, nevertheless, shadows on the splendid picture. Has not science tended unduly to raise the standard of our comforts and to swell the stream of our desires to the detriment of our happiness and tranquility? This pessimistic view can hardly be substantiated. The progress of science has undoubtedly tended to alleviate the sum of human misery. And those who, above all, are preoccupied with the social questions which loom so largely in our times will be the first to hope that in the utilisation of known natural energies and in the discovery of new ones solutions to many of those social problems may be found.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.

In a recent number of the "Revue du Mois," M. Emily Borel discourses pleasantly upon the social role of the professional and the amateur in science, stimulated thereto by Professor Enriques's article in the "Revista di Scienza" on "Heterodox Science and its Social Function." The terms "amateur" and "professional" are familiar enough to us in the realm of sport, but in that of science the distinction is generally between the official and the non-official. There are of course, officials who are amateurs and non-officials who are professionals. One of the most illustrious names in the history of chemistry is that of the Fermier-General Lavoisier, but it is needless to say there is no necessary connexion between sability manifested in the Treasury and in the handing of the finances of the country and brilliant success in the scientific world. There would be no difficulty in citing instances of most distinguished public servant who have achieved but very moderate success in their ventures into the realm of science. Why is it, then, that "official" science has become to so many a term of reproach? Amatole France has summed up the disadvantages of an official organisation of science. As men get old they cling too firmly to their ideas. That is why the natives of the Fiji Islands give to their aged parents a happy release from their afflictions. Thus they make the path of evolution easy, while we retard its march by the creation of Academies. The influence of men "who have arrived," whether official or not, is often, as M. Borel remarks, prejudicial to science. In particular is it harmful to those who in order to earn a modest competence, are compelled to eke out their existence in the official world itself. Abel, that youth of astounding promise, on more than one occasion was very unkindly received by a professor who had not the gift of recognising genius. Commenting on this particular incident, the great mathematician Mittag Leffler observes: "In every age and every country, and not always in small countries or in times not rich in effort, there are local magnates of this type whose influence on the scientific centres of their country is in inverse ratio to their real scientific importance." Writing of the late M. Curie, the French physicist, M. Langevin remarks in a similar vein, that it was nobody's business to secure for that genius the material tranquility in which he could pursue his researches undisturbed.

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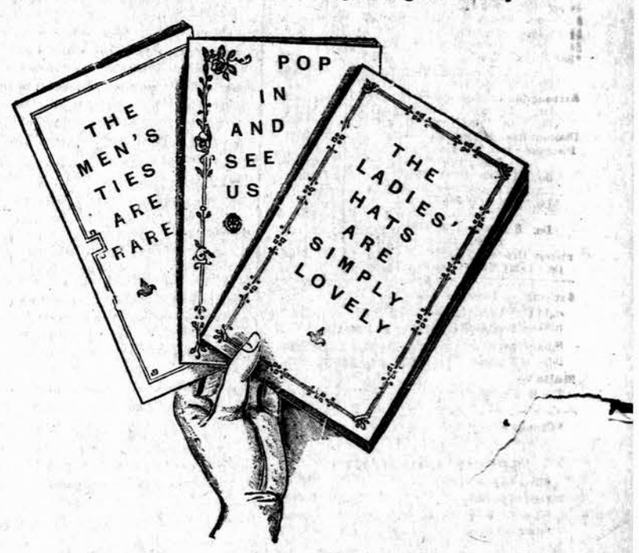
But you are always willing in your spare moments to read our advertisements, for they are interesting, money-saving and catchy—



TO TRAVELLERS.

If you are going Home or to the Hills, then it follows, you must get your requirements from us, for we give you rare good value and ripping good goods—

We can give you
DECK CHAIRS
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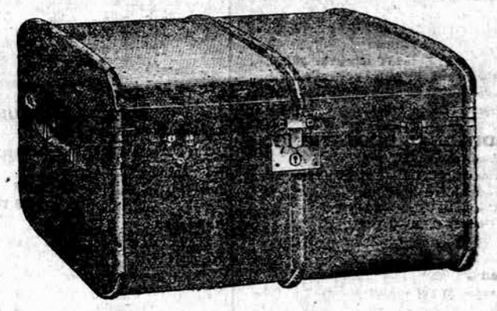
cheaper than any one else in this part of the world.

THE "FIBRE" DEEP IMPERIAL.

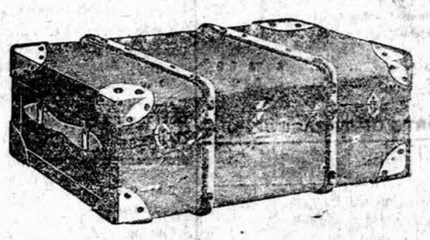


Made exactly as per above, but much deeper, in the following sizes:—

GOOD	Length:	30	33	36 Inches.
	Width:	18¾	20½	21 "
	Depth:	18¾	20½	21 "
	Price, Rs.	59-0	62-0	69-8 each.

VALUE

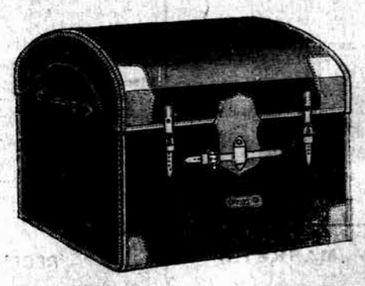
SPECIAL FIBRE CABIN TRUNKS.



Brown Fibre Cabin Trunks, as per illustration, which are considered twice as durable as leather yet they are very light in weight.

Size: 32" by 19" by 12" 34" by 19" by 12" 36" by 19" by 12" } Durable
Price, Rs. 52-8 55-8 Rs. 59-8 each. } Strong.

REAL FIBRE TRUNKS.



Brown Fibre Deep Trunk, as per above.

Size: 32" by 20" by 17" 34" by 20" by 17" 36" by 20" by 18" } Stronger
Price, Rs. 64-8 68-0 Rs. 72-8 each. } than Steel.

PARRY SMITH & Co.,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 13/16	1/13	
2 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	100 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 7/8		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25		3/16
Do. in New York	54		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. Berlin	20·43 3/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/2		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32 unchanged.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Calcutta... ...Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Madras.....Rs 10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Mails :—
The Bombay Mails of 11th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 22nd.

*Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady with small business

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	210,000
Gold to Bombay	£	90,000
Silver to Hongkong	£	5,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... Steady but small business.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 300 "
Imports ... 4,000 "
Mid-Americans... 5·31—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 5/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
4·85	4·85	4·85	4·84

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·78	4·72	4·67	4·64	4·64

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 10,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·90+05
Futures—Month of May, 8·34+01 } Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do. Do. July 8·50+01 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—10 1/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May ...8·97+05.
Do do July ...8·98+05.
Closing tone of futures—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London ... 7,800 bales
From 17th inst :
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 50,000 bale.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 18,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 29,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 494,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...387,000 "
Weekly Export of Cotton to Japan ... 1,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 14/32d. Sellers.
Months—April-May.
Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—3 14/32d.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 16/32d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 51 1/2 April-May—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14/7 1/2
Months of Shipment.—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers ... £ 73 0 0
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 1/2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
41 Bars Silver	Rs. 75,172	London	Mercantile Bank
235 Bars Silver	4,50,417	do	National Bank
50 Boxes Rupees	2,00,000	Aden	
140 Bars Silver	2,62,401	London	Yokohama Bank
818 Bars Silver	15,75,471	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Silver	4,97,941	do	International Bank
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Bahrein	J H E Obadiah
1 Bundle Rupees	1,500	Dwarka	R Anandji
1 Bundle Sovs	390	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	1,640		
1 Tin Sovs	1,950	Koweit	G E Fazal
Rupees	100		
1 Box Sovs	14,940	Aden	C Khuahal
Gold Coins	607		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [25TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Bombay ..... 8 per cent. " 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. " 11th Feb.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
Being mail day there has been very little fresh business passing in the Market. Rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for Demand Bank Bills, the Credit rate being 1s 4 1-32d 3 months' sight with one or two Banks only. Few bills have been offered. Far Eastern rates are quiet. We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 1/32d. to 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks 137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 137
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 184

Government Paper :
The Market opened this morning at 96 1-8 for cash and the settlement and closes unchanged. At the close on Friday the feeling suddenly became weaker owing to telegrams that fighting had begun on the Frontier, but at the time of writing the market appears to be perfectly steady at the opening quotations. The second settlement has opened today at 96 3-16. Calcutta market is advised as 96 5-16 with buyers for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs	96·2
1st Settlement	"	96·2
2nd Settlement	"	96·3

Bullion :—
The price of Bar silver in London on Friday closed at 24 7-8 ready and 25 pence for delivery forward in two months. New York was 3-8 lower at 54. Local prices have fallen in sympathy with the home markets and prices close to-night about one-half per cent. lower as noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	64	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	63	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Market opened quiet but steady with prices unchanged except for Broach, which was quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower. There is little or nothing doing and though during the afternoon sellers were inclined to be steadier, the absence of demand caused an easier feeling at the close, and quotations were about as under.

In ready cotton there was little doing though there was some demand for Bengals. Holders were, however, stiff, and only a small business was reported

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	232	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	208/9	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	201/2	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	196	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	195	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	190/1	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	184	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	178 1/2	"
Good Bagalkot Bijapur	196	"
Good Westerns	197	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	226	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone		Steady
Estimated Sales		4,000 bales
Total Imports		3,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
4·81	4·81	4·81	4·80	4·74
—04	—04	—04	—04	—04

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·68	4·33	4·61	4·61
—04	—04	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market is steady and the demand is improving. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
May	"	8 13 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The Market is steady with a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
May " "	"	9 7 0	R. T.
" " Delhi	"	9 8 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat Ready	"	10 1 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The Market is quiet but steady with a smal enquiry. We quote :—

Bold White 85 o/o	Rs.	54 4 0	
Muggy	"	54 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	"	57 0 0	
" Secunderabad	"	55 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10 8 0	B. T.
May	"	10 13 0	R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 8 0
May	"	31 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.
Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.
Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 7 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Groundnuts— Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.
Wheat :—
White Delhi, Apr.-May ... Rs. 6 3 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,387 1/2
India	63 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	53

Mills :—

David	370
Manockji Petit	3,267 1-2

Miscellaneous :—

Radham Pile & Co.	132
Bombay Steam Nav.	267 1-2
Central India Mining	435
Colaba Land and Mill	1,010

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	552 1-2
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	6,851 bales.
Wheat	4,121 cwts.
Linseed	4,827 "
Rapeseed	8,640 "
Gingellyseed	520 "
Poppyseed	8,819 "
Groundnuts	1,371 "
Castorseed	7,829 "
Rice	6,281 "
Myrabollams	5,480 "
Cottonseed	12,122 "
Mowraseed	
Gram	4,873 "
Jowar	1,227 "
Maize	1,051 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 26.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 11/16		1/8
2 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 15/16		5/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 5/8		1/8
*Bar Silver in London	24 11/16		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/4		1/4
Do. in New York	Mutilated		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do do. Berlin	20·44	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 pr.ct.	since	19th inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 3/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23-32d.
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... Steady with limited demand.
Futures ... Steady.
East Indian ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 300 "
Imports ... 3,000 "
Mid-Americans unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 7 5/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·83	4·83	4·83	4·82	4·76
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec Jan.
4·70	4·65	4·63	4·62
—02	—02	—01	—02

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 7,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 19,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·90 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 8·35+01 } Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do. do. July 8·50 unchgd. }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—10 1/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 8·97 unchanged.
Do. do. July 8·94—04
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* .. 3,330,000 bales
" " " East Indian 220,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ... 10,140,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	28,000	bales.
" Sold on Speculation	.....	
" Sold for Exportation	1,000	"
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	69,000	"
" Actual Exports	9,000	"
" Week's Imports	57,000	"
" Stock	938,000	"
Surat's Week's Sales	200	"
" Sold on Speculation	.....	
" Sold for Exportation	.....	
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,900	"
" Actual Exports	.....	
" Week's Imports	4,000	"
" Stocks	19,000	"
Afloat Americans	60,000	"
" Indian	8,000	"

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 51 3/4 April-May—Antwerp—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.
Sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—May-August.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 35 1/2—Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras		1,175
Bangalore Bank	*Sellers*	120
Commercial Bank		17
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref		60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk	85
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1918	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	150
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	3,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	nom. 200
Tinnevelly	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	78s. 1½d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Sellers*	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) *Sellers*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) *Sellers*	1,000
Ditto ditto (1909) *Sellers*	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. " *Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. " *Sellers*	10s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce	" 20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Sellers* 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills	*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 95
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	" 100
Madras Electric Tramways	" nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£67
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	1s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	98
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chromium	" *Sellers* 35
New Mysore Manganese	" 18s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910	*Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)	*Sellers* 75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	75
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£105
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid)	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan	66
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	25s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid	13s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	4s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	9s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	8s.
Champion Reef, fully paid	5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	*Sellers* 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid	8s.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid	3s.
Glenrock	1⅛d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	5s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	*Sellers* 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (16s. 4d. paid)	1½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	26s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	41s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	£4-17-0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	1½d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	1½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	22s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	7s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	14s.
Sangli, 13s. paid	2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 5-8
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid	*Nom.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The following is the fifty-sixth Report presented to the shareholder at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting, held at the head office, Yokohama, on Tuesday, 10th March,—"The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, and of the profit and loss account for the half-year ended 31st December, 1907. The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 1,055,058.73 brought forward from last account, amount to yen 13,890,956.24, of which yen 10,809,404.16, have been deducted for interests, taxes, current expenses, rebate on bills current, bad and doubtful debts, bonus for officers and clerks, &c., leaving a balance of yen 3,081,552.13 for appropriation. Owing to heavy depreciation of silver towards the end of the past half-year, the directors have decided to write off yen 480,000.00, out of the Silver Depreciation Fund in order to adjust the rate of the Silver Fund held in China. The Silver Depreciation Fund will hereafter appear as a separate item in the balance sheet. The directors now propose that yen 550,000. be added to the Reserve Fund. From the remainder the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 1,440,000.00. The balance, yen 1,091,552.1 will be carried forward to the credit of next account."

FIGHT IN A BANK.

Clerk's Struggle with Armed Man.

Three armed Poles on April 11 made a daring but unsuccessful attempt to rob the Motherwell branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

When the would-be robbers entered the bank between twelve and one o'clock there was only one clerk—Mr. J. K. Ferguson—at the counter. Mr. King, the Bank's agent, was engaged at the time in a private room in consultation with a client. One of the men at once entered into conversation with Ferguson. Suddenly he pulled out a revolver and presented it at the clerk's head.

Ferguson, however, did not lose his presence of mind. Realising that a desperate attempt was about to be made to rob the bank, he made a clutch at both the revolver and the desperado who held it. As the same time he called out for assistance, and in response to his cries Mr. King and his companion rushed out of the inner room.

As they entered the bank the other two men made off, leaving their colleague struggling with Ferguson. The latter stuck pluckily to his man, who ultimately pulled the trigger of his revolver, the bullet lodging in the wall. Mr. King and his client joined in the struggle, but by a desperate effort the man managed to make good his escape.

Meanwhile an exciting chase of the other two men was going on. As they ran from the bank they were followed by several boys, who had seen and heard enough to excite their suspicions. They followed the trail of the men until the latter took refuge in a wood close to the bank of the River Calder. The lads were afraid to venture into the wood themselves, but they nevertheless kept a close watch at a respectful distance.

Presently some policemen came on the scene. They were on their way to Mother-well with a prisoner, but on hearing the boys' story they at once took up the chase. Entering the wood, they almost immediately came across their quarry. One of the men without the slightest hesitation, turned on the constables and fired his revolver, but luckily without doing any harm. Before he could fire again he was pounced upon and disarmed. His companion surrendered without a struggle.

On being taken to Mother-well the prisoners were identified as Poles. Their names are Carl Smith and Ludovic Bruno. The other man has not yet been traced.

Both Mr. King and Mr. Ferguson are suffering from severe nervous shock, but their bodily injuries are confined to cuts about the face and hands. Mr. Ferguson's hands were severely lacerated in his struggle with the robber.

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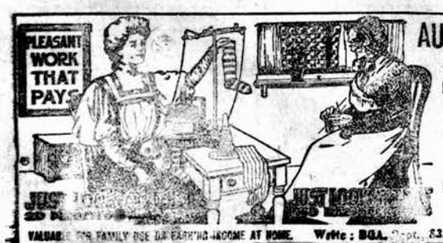

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